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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 40,001—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1893.

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1893. Saturday.
B.L. HIMALAYA	6898	2000	J. Orman	4th Nov.
† SIAM	3045	500	H. T. Weighell	11th ,,
B.L. ROME	5545	1200	A. B. Daniell	18th ,,
† CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfit RNR	25th ,,
B.L. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. C Moule	2nd Dec.
† SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	9th ,,
B.L. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	16th ,,
† SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. G. Worcester, R. N. R.	23rd ,,
B.L. PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	30th ,,
				1894.
† CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt, R. N. R.	6th January.
B.L. BALLAARAT	4748	900	T. S. Angus	13th ,,
† SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. G. Worcester, R. N. R.	20th ,,
B.L. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	27th ,,
† CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt, R. N. R.	3rd Feb.
B.L. ROME	5545	1200	A. B. Daniell	10th ,,

The Steamers marked B.L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

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The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

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TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo :—

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29th Nov. 27th ,,

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H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 9th October, 1893.

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IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,194	750	1st Jan., 94.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

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MARIA VALERIE	G. Costanzo	4,235	350	9th Dec.

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SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

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S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,168 tons, on the 5th November, at 11 a.m.

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Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail About 1893.
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Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL BRAND,

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TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!
NOVEMBER 2ND.
SECOND PERFORMANCE IN BOMBAY.

An Accomplished, Astounding, Marvellous and Majestic Success was the Unanimous Verdict passed Last Evening on the First Performance in Bombay of the

STEEN. | HUDSON.
STEEN. | HUDSON.
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PARTY.
The Premiers of
MIRTH, MUSIC, AND MYSTERY.

The most refined and elegant Entertainment ever given in this City. Clergymen were astounded, Editors were bewildered, Lawyers were non-plussed, and the vast audience absolutely baffled at the great stupendous, and almost superhuman efforts of these genii. Is it Spiritualism? You come to investigate, but your criticising faculties become bewildered amidst the maze of mystery.

Is it Hypnotism? We rest entirely on the verdict of our audience. We are not egotists and believe not in self-laudation, simply remarking that we are on the Eiffel Tower of

PUBLIC APPROBATION.
SEEING IS BELIEVING.
Miss MAY HABGOOD,
The Great Pianiste (late Soloist to MADAME ANTOINETTE STERLING during her Australian Tour),
Miss LESLIE NORMAN, Miss LILLIE LINTON,
and
TOMMY HUDSON.

OUR PRICES OF ADMISSION ARE:—
Front Seats...Rs. 3. Second Seats...Rs. 2. Back Seats...Re. 1.
Box Plan and Reserved Seats secured at SOUNDY & Co.
Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform, Half Price to Second and Back Seats only.
Doors Open 8-15. Performance Commence at 9, sharp. Carriages 11.
THOS. P. HUDSON ......Director of Amusement.
TRAVERS-VALE..............Representative.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE
HONOURABLE H. M. BIRDWOOD,
A BAZAAR,
FOR THE SALE OF
NEEDLE-WORK AND FANCY ARTICLES,
Will be held at the
TOWN HALL,
ON THE 3RD AND 4TH NOVEMBER,
FROM 3 P. M. TO 8 P. M.,
In AID of the BUILDING FUND of the
BOWEN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH,
BOMBAY.
All Articles Reasonably Priced.
A Special STALL for Children.

MINTON TILES.

"MINTON" White Enamelled Bath-room and Wall TILES, 6 in. square. Price, Rs. 2-8 per doz.

Pavement, Art, and Encaustic Tiles supplied from Stock, or procured to order. Artistic furniture tiles in great varieties always in stock. Further information on application to

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32, Medows Street, Fort.

POLICE ORDER.

AS the DIWALI FESTIVAL is now approaching the Public are hereby cautioned that if any person lets off or throws any FIREWORKS on or near any Public Street, Road or Thoroughfare, he will be taken into custody by the Police and dealt wtih according to law. The Police have been directed to strictly enforce this order.

R. H. VINCENT,
Acting Commissioner of Police.
Head Police Office, Bombay, 31st October, 1893.

FOR SALE, the "OLD NINE ELMS" PORTLAND CEMENT, as approved by Engineers. It is of a light grey colour and well ground, so as to pass through a 50 B. W. gauge sieve (or 2,000 meshes to the inch) with not over 10 per cent. residue.

This Cement will set within 6 hours after being mixed with water. Tensile strength 300 lbs. per 1¼ inch square block.

WARDEN & Co.
32, Medows Street, Fort.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. FRAMJEE PESTONJEE VAKIL is prepared to receive Tenders for the FARMING of his Agar or Salt Works, known as Peston Sagar, situate at Chimbore, outside the Fort of Bombay, for the next Two Seasons ending with 30th June, 1895. The conditions of the Farms can be inspected at the Office of the Undersigned at No. 13, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

The Tenders will be received at the said Office till 3 P.M., on TUESDAY next, the 7th instant.

Mr. Framjee does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any other Tender.—Dated this 1st day of November, 1893.

ARDESIR, HORMUSJI & DINSHAW.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the FIFTH SESSIONS of 1893 of OYER and TERMINER, and GENERAL GAOL DELIVERY, will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay at the Court House, on TUESDAY, the Twenty-first Day of November, 1893, at 10 o'clock, in the Forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders and other Felonies, Perjury, Trespasses and other Crimes, Misdemeanors and Offences, had, done, or committed, within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear, and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs, and Oppressions, had, done or committed, by any of Her Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon, the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators, and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments, and other Remembrances to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated this 25th Day of October, 1893.

JAMES DOUGLAS,
Sheriff of Bombay.

GENT'S
EVENING DRESS.
SUPERFINE WHITE SHIRTS,
Rs. 5-8.
CASHMERE DRESS SUITS,
LINED SILK,
Rs. 75.
CLUB JACKET, SEMI-DRESS,
Rs. 35.
DRESS SOCKS,
EMBROIDERED SILK FRONTS,
Rs. 2-14.

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TAILORS AND SHIRTMAKERS,
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MANGALORE TILES.

A FEW REASONS WHY they enjoy a very wide popularity:—

They are guaranteed to be made of pure, unmixed Mangalore Clay;
They are not reduced in value by admixture of different sorts of clay;
They are made by trained Europeans, and having undergone various improvements are by far and away the best roofing material either made or sold in this country;
They are so thoroughly dried and compressed that they effectually keep out rain and damp, and are light, durable, elegant, and cheap;
They are secured by Royal Letters Patent against worthless Imitations.

For Illustrated List and every other information, apply to

WARDEN & Co.,
Sole Agents, Hummum Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
NOTICE.

THE TIME for receiving TENDERS for MINERAL OILS, KEROSINE OIL, and TEAK LOG TIMBER has been EXTENDED to 1 P.M. (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant.

ALFRED KING,
General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 1st November, 1893.

THE NEW PACHORA MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE EIGHTH DIVIDEND of RUPEES FIFTEEN per Share (free of Income Tax) will be paid on and after THURSDAY, the 2nd day of November, 1893, between 12 Noon and 4 P.M., to the Shareholders of the New Pachora Manufacturing Company, Limited, whose names appear in the Company's Register on the 26th October, 1893, on the production of Share Certificates at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 1, Bruce Lane, Fort.

MATHURADASS GOCULDASS & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents,
The New Pachora Manufacturing Co., Ld.
Bombay, 26th October, 1893.

CHUBB'S SAFE.

CONSTRUCTED BY MESSRS. CHUBB AND SON'S LOCK AND SAFE CO., LD., LONDON.

A large Safe lately constructed at the Factory of Messrs. Chubb and Son's Lock and Safe Company, Limited, Glengall-road, Old Kent-road. In its construction the Safe shows that every possible point of attack has been carefully considered and guarded against.

The material used is almost entirely compound armour plate, rolled by Messrs. Cammell and Co., of Sheffield, each plate being of five thicknesses of hardened steel, varying in degrees of carbon so as to make a plate hard enough to resist any cutting tool, and yet though enough to resist fracture. The body of the safe is of four such plates riveted together in pairs under hydraulic pressure, so as to produce two bodies, one inside the other. These plates are bent at the corners, thus reducing the jointing to a minimum. The rigidity of the structure is increased by front and back forged bands of five-ply armour angle; the inner body is strengthened with internal angles.

The doors are of five hardened armour plates solidly combined and hung on adjustable hinge pins, thus providing for any wear; the doors are secured to their frame by thirty-four Chubb's patent diagonal bolts, which dovetail the doors to each other and to the frame. The external handles working these bolts are so constructed that the spindle holes do not go direct through the doorplates.

Each door has six locks, four of Chubb's patent key locks and two combination keyless locks. These locks can be used either jointly or separately.

The bolt mechanism is an arrangement of toothed segments, throwing the bolts in a geometrical straight line and moving their weight (6 cwt.) with great ease. This is a modification of the cycloidal parallel motion of the text-books.

The locks and boltwork are mounted on a diaphragm, so that any explosive set off on the outside of the doors would not injure the internal work. The safe measures 6 ft. 2¼ in. high by 6 ft 10½ in. wide by 3 ft 3½ in. deep, and the weight is about 9 tons.

CHUBB'S BOX & LOCK MART,
37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.
(ESTABLISHED, 1847.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.
Bombay Castle, 24th October, 1893.
"No. 4902-D.
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
MILITARY DEPARTMENT.
Simla, the 12th October, 1893.
Horses.
Remounts.
NOTIFICATION.

WITH reference to the Advertisement of the 17th October, 1892, it is hereby notified that the number of YOUNG COUNTRY-BRED HORSES likely to prove suitable for Army purposes which, it is anticipated, will be purchased by the Government of India during the year 1894-95, is estimated at 700. But this estimate is subject to alteration hereafter.

BENGAL.	
Hapur Rearing Depot.	
Young horses, eighteen months old and upwards	300
Karnal Rearing Depot.	
Young horses, eighteen months old and upwards	300
BOMBAY.	
Ahmednagar Rearing Depot.	
Young horses, eighteen months old and upwards	100
Total	700

2. The average price for young horses of this class will be fixed according to their merits, but every horse presented for purchase will be valued separately, and higher or lower prices may be given, provided that the average fixed by Government is not exceeded.

3. The purchases will be made at the various horse fairs, horse shows, and districts in India, by Remount Agents, under the orders of the Director, Army Remount Department.

E. H. H. COLLEN,
Secretary to the Government of India."
By order of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council.
C. A. CUNINGHAM, Brig.-General,
Secretary to Government.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 3rd instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their sale Rooms, as follows:—

On account and at the risk of the concerned—
3 cases photographic materials, consisting of card mounts, back ground.
1 cask samples of earthenware.
An invoice of alluminium silverware, containing buttons cigar cases, purses, writing, dressing and smoking requisites, photo frames, &c.
An invoice of K. O. table, wall and hanging lamps, lantern, &c.: also 12 pieces K. O. hanging sunlight lamps.
1 case bentwood chairs.

BONA-FIDE
GRAND SALE OF ENGLISH EARTHENWARE.

On SATURDAY, the 11th instant, at 2 p. m., precisely Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Medows Street, next to their Sale Room, to the highest bidder, without reserve, the following description of rich earthenware made by one of the best English manufacturers:—

On account and at the risk of the concerned per s. s. "Kestor."
H. D. 48-93—46 crates of earthenware.
Same consisting of—
18 crates, 1808 dozens soup, table, desert, cheese, and B and B plates.
11 do 380 „ mugs and jugs.
3 do 280 „ cups and saucers.
7 do 313 „ curry dishes, soup tureens, jam pots, gravy and flat dishes, and drainers.
7 do consisting of various articles, such as toilet sets, bowls, tea and coffee pots, tea trays, flower pots, pie dishes, side and steak dishes, wall-plates, bedpans, &c.

Terms of Sale:—A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale, and lots should be cleared away, and balance money to be paid within 3 days.

SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co.
Bombay, November 1, 1893.

£5,000 WORTH OF GOODS to be Sold under English Retail Prices.

TO SECURE 20,000 NEW CUSTOMERS We have Imported a special purchase of £5,000 WORTH of goods, which will be sold at considerably Lower Rates than are charged for similar goods by the large ready-money Establishments in England.

The goods consist of Bentwood Chairs, Pongee Silks, Flannels, Sateen, Shawls, Gloves, Stockings, Bed Sheets, Flannel Suits, Tennis Bats and Balls, Shikari Hats, Boots and Shoes, and are available at our Calcutta Establishment, our Rangoon and Lucknow Branches, and from LAIDLAW & WHITEAWAY, Bombay.

Full particulars and Price List on application to any of these addresses.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO.

SWIFT AND FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS.
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If paid in England the Rates of Subscription, including Postage, is 8s. 2d. per quarter.

OFFICE:—Dorset Street, Whitefriar, London.

NOTICES.

BENGAL TIMBER TRADING CO., LD.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS in the BOMBAY PRESIDENCY for the above Company, and are prepared to receive Orders, or to Tender for the Supply of Teak, and other Descriptions of Timber cut to any Size.

Sal Sleepers cut to Sizes suitable to requirements of Railways can also be procured. For particulars apply to the Undersigned.

TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
Agents,
Bengal Timber Trading Co., Ld.,
44, Elphinstone Circle.
Bombay, 25th October, 1893.

THE HYDERABAD (DECCAN) SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 8, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, on the 2nd NOVEMBER, 1893, at 4 P.M., to transact the following business:—

1ST.—To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the year ending 30th June, 1893. 2ND.—To declare a Dividend. 3RD.—To elect a Director in the room of the Director who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election. 4TH.—To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration. 5TH.—To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 6th November to 16th November, 1893, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
For the Hyderabad (Deccan) Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited,
J. S. KEAY, Secretary, Treasurer and Agent,
by FLEMING, SHAW & Co.,
His Attorneys.
Bombay, 26th October, 1893.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY,
INCLUDING
RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.
TENDERS FOR INDIGENOUS STORES, LEATHER GOODS, COCOANUT OIL, AND COTTON WASTE, &c.

TENDERS are invited and will be received by the Agent at his Office, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, up to 1 P.M., (gun-fire) on THURSDAY, 9th November, 1893, for the SUPPLY of INDIGENOUS STORES, Leather Goods, Cocoanut Oil and Cotton Waste, &c., required for the broad and metre gauge sections of the Company's system commencing 1st JANUARY, 1894, and ending on dates as noted on Tender Forms.

2. Particulars of the approximate quantities required for delivery at Bombay and Ajmere and conditions on which Tenders will be received may be obtained on application at the Storekeeper's Office, Parel, Bombay, and from the Deputy Storekeeper's Office, Ajmere, on payment of Rs. 2 for each Form.

3. The Agent reserves the right to select one or more items from any Tender without reference to the other items on the same Tender, and the Tenderer will be required to supply the same at the rate quoted, and sign an Agreement for the due fulfilment of the Contract.

4. Tenders should be superscribed "Tenders for Indigenous Stores, &c.," and a Deposit of Rs. 1,000 (Rupees one thousand) must accompany each Tender, without which no Tender will be considered.

5. If Government Paper and other Securities be submitted, they must be endorsed in favor of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, and as a further security for the due fulfilment of the contract a Deduction of 5 per cent. will be made from each payment, until the total deposit amounts to 5 per cent. of the estimated value of the items to be supplied, or, at the Agent's option, a further deposit will have to be made, so as to make the total deposit equal to 5 per cent. of the total amount of the accepted Tender.

6. All stores to be in accordance with the Company's Samples, which may be seen at Parel or Ajmere.

7. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

S. A. DUIGAN,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, Bombay, 10th October, 1893.

THE DEMAND
FOR
STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES has been very marked; the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded £1,000,000, sums assured, PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE. The BUSINESS of 1892 was the largest in the History of the Company.

PREMIUMS MODERATE; CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

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In connection with LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS can be obtained on application to

F. A. PREVOST,
Acting Secretary, Bombay Branch.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLIMAN'S
BAZAAR.
FOR SALE.

ONE English-built Canoe LANDAU, with patent self-acting Hood, folding steps, &c., by Watson, of Lowestoft.

One New single-seated BROUGHAM, with Brake suitable for one or pair, by Windower.

One New stylish VICTORIA, hung on Half C. Spring behind, by Windower.

Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS, and BROUGHAMS, by other well-known Makers.

HOUSES FURNISHED with latest style, neat furniture.

A fresh Consignment of best real MOCCA COFFEE in Bags of 7lbs. Price Rs. 6 per Bag.

Apply to
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THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...............£1,125,000
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GALLE, PENANG, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,
HONGKONG, & SHANGHAI.

THE BANK receives FIXED DEPOSITS for one year at 4½ per cent. interest, and CURRENT DEPOSITS on TERMS which may be learned on Application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

R. KENNEDY,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

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Reserve Liability of Proprietors.........$	100,00,000

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Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

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DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
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CHAMPAGNE,
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From PATTISON ELDER & Co., Leith.
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One Star................................	Rs. 32	per doz.
Two „ Liqueur	„ 34	„
Three „ do.	„ 36	„
Five „ do.	„ 40	„
Five „ Special do.	„ 42	„
OLD "GLENBARCLAS-GLENLIVET."		
One Star................................	Rs. 28	per doz.
Three „	„ 30	„

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Large Buyers.
R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., Sole Agents,
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SOLE AGENTS FOR
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FRESH CONSIGNMENT TO HAND.
CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints,
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Per doz. quarts.................... Rs. 58
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Apply to
CROFT, MODY & Co.,
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OR
DENISON & Co.,
(Suppliers by the Bottle)
Hummum Street, Fort,
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Non Plus Ultra, No.		1 Large	....	5	12
Do.	„	2 Medium	....	5	0
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The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co.. CAPITAL	„	6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	„	2,600,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL................	„	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND	£	3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	Frs	4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA & FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	„	2,250,000
The BAVARIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., Ld., CAPITAL ...	M	4,000,000

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

The best Life Policy is that which combines the largest benefit with the best security.

AN ANNUAL BONUS POLICY
of the
UNIVERSAL LIFE OFFICE
Meets the above conditions and offers to Assurers THE MOST ECONOMICAL LIFE POLICY obtainable in India.

ASSETS.
Nearly £100 for each £100 of Liabilities.

ANNUAL BONUSES.
The average reduction in premium at 33 annual divisions of profits has been about 47 per cent.

EXPENSES OF MANAGEMENT.
The expenses are under 9½ per cent. of the annual income.

NO OTHER LIFE OFFICE IN INDIA CAN SHOW SUCH RESULTS.
NATIVE RISKS ACCEPTED.
CLAIMS SETTLED IMMEDIATELY ON PROOF OF DEATH.

Messrs. KING, KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries, Bombay Branch.

INSURANCES.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT
SECURITY LIFE
ASSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE:
ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.
FUNDS Exceed SEVENTY LAKHS.
CLAIMS PAID FOR OVER
THIRTY-THREE LAKHS.

The Company was Founded in 1874, and from that year until now its record has been one of unbroken and unsurpassed progress.

ECONOMY,
MODERATE PREMIUMS,
UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY,
PROMPT SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS,
Are but a few of the Special Advantages the ORIENTAL offers to Intending Assurers.

Annuities Granted on Liberal Terms.
Family Pension Branch open to all Classes.

Funds in Government Paper remaining in India, thus avoiding any Loss to the Assured by Exchange

The working expenses of this Company are the LOWEST of any Company of the SAME Age.

For Forms and Particulars for effecting an Assurance, apply to:—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Manager and Actuary.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£3,000,000.
Absolute Security Funds now exceed...£8,486,434
Funds invested in the best and safest Securities amount to................£7,894,357

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES COVERING RISK on MERCHANDISE BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON and JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS and CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable Terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premium for 1875	£742,553
1880	£833,078
1885	£986,107
1891	£1,607,030

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES.
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the Undersigned without reference to head Office on APPROVED LIVES. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL EMPLOY have extra Premium relaxed. ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable at Fixed Periods of Adults and Children on very Favourable Terms. LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 2½ Per Cent. REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN RATES when Assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

ACCUMULATED LIFE AND ANNUITY FUNDS now amount to £2,546,577
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS...£7,894,357

GROWTH OF FUNDS.
1881 ......£4,573,299 | 1891 ......£[illegible]
1886 ......£5,772,041 | 1892 ......£[illegible]
Increase of Funds in 10 years ......£[illegible]

THOMAS H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company,
Hummum Street.

INDIAN INDUSTRY;
Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette"
[illegible]
by F. B[illegible]CLERK.
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona,
THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta,
HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,145
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,075
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	980
Commercial & Ld. Mge.	5,000	100	100	10 p. c.	155to160
	2,000	100	50		65 to 70
	3,000	100	10		15 to 17
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	15 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£20
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	£ 35
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	208
MISCELLANEOUS.				Last Divd.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000	200	200	10	265
	750	50	150	7½	190
BackBay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Budham Pile	5,000	100	100	10	91
Bapty Brothers	6,625	200	185	18	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited.	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100no
Bombay Fire Insurance	In Liquidation				
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	270	4,550
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	67½	1,160
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	70
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	1,000
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	1
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	212
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 20	205
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld	2,800	250	250	7½ pr. ct.	275
Ieyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	70	...	76 no
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	8,000	100	10	10 pr.ct.	16½
John Roberts & Co.	1 500	100	100	10 pr.ct.	12½
Jehangir B Karani & Co, Ld	2,000	500	100	8 pr.ct.	100
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 21	306
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	19
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	3
Marcks & Co., Ld.	,000	100	100	Rs. 10	85
NapierHotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr.ct.	50
NapierFoundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. c	185
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	20
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 7	83
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	19	470
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,35
Soundy & Co.	1,600	100	100	9	50
Southwell and Austin, Ld. Ord.	1,000	100	100	5 pr. ct.	InLqdn
Do. Prf.	1,000	100		10 pr. ct.	120
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	100	60	955
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	5	52
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	all 100 25		19
PRESS COMPANIES.				Yearly	Rs.
Akbar	300	1,250	1,250	75	1,350
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all		450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	18 pr. ct.	945 1075
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	90	300
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Nil.40	230
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250		300
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	Rs. 10	125
roul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	600	200	200		122½
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	600	200	all	16	215 210
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	20	275
East India	350	1,000	1,000	45 dvd	1,370
English Press and Manfg.	400	250	...	130	122½
Fort	515	2,500	2,500	Rs. 80	1,180
French	300	500	all	100	450
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	500	500	50	475
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	750	400	all	4	112½xd
Khangaum	240	450	450	32½	350
Mahadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	63	120
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	110xd
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	422½
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	Nil	223½
New Berar	1,200	500	500	Nil	550
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Nil	117½
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	Rs25dvd	460
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	480
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	590
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	00	25	1,800
Sind	400	2,000	750	35	565
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	7½ pr. ct.	95
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	875	200	all	20	215xd
Volkart	...	1,000	1000	Rs. 70	975
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.					
Ahmedabad	600	1,500	1,000	90	1,40
Alliance	1,500	00	all	Rs. 15	4950
Anglo-Indian	1,315		100	Nil	61
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871	0	all	9 per ct.	300
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	30	600
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	335
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	500	1,000	1,000	...	350
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	250
Central India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 30	1,000 xd
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	490
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	790
Connaught Mills	800	500	500	10 pr. ct	595
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700		Rs. 10	605
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,	Rs. 40	375
Doral Mills Co., Ld.	5,698	100	100	50	440
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 15	345
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	400
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	530
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	400
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	665
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25 Rs. 1	535
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	...	1,155
ImperialCotton	900	500	500	...	320
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,100
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	540
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	340
JamshedManufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	12	147½
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	760
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500xd
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	635
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	725
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	540
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr. ct.	160
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	435
LukmidasSpinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	810
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	2,400xd
Mahaluxmee	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	350
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr. ct	1,470
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,520
Mazagon	5,000	0	250	6	120
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	65	1,875wd
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	100	100	12½ o.g.d	105
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	par.
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	130
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	410
Oriental	6,725	625	625	Rs. 15	365
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,220
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	450
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs 80	810
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	5	1,400
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	0	1,290
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	560
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 15	165
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	320 xd
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,380	250	250	12½	195
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	150
Swadeshi Mills	1,475	500	500	Rs. 15	415
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	800	1,000	1,000	50	550
alshunker Lukhmishunker C. Mill Co Ld.	980	500	900	15	500
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	25	300
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	700
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	50
Union Mills, Ld	900	1,000	1,000	...	66

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs. 25-5-6	
China Leaf	„ 25-3	Nominal.
Pekin, Bar Gold old	„ 25-2	„
Do. do. new	„ 25-1	„
Australia do.	„ 25-3	
Bombay do.	„ 25-2	
English Sovereigns	„ 16-1	
Do. Drazons	„ 16	
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	„ 83	
Do. 17½ do.	„ 83-4	
relas Dollars	„ 208	Nominal.
Mexican do.	„ 196	
Five-Francs	„ 310	

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Hyderabad Spinning and Weaving Company, 4 p.m.
The Steen-Hudson Company, Tivoli Theatre, 9 p.m.

Vessels sailed.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—H. M. S. Lapwing, and Pachumba (s), for Karachi; Imperatrix (s), Trieste, &c.; and Rosetta (s), China, &c.

Victoria Dock.—The s. s. Time and Imperatrix left the dock yesterday.

Young Men's Christian Association.—The Rev. A. H. Bowman, M.A., will give a Gospel address at the Y. M. C. A. Byculla Branch, to-night, at 8 p.m.

Postal Notice.—Mails for Karachi, Sind, and Bushire, per extra s. s. Lawrence, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 8 a.m., to-morrow (Friday), the 3rd inst.

Bombay Native Dispensary.—The daily average attendance in this dispensary amounted to 23,606; admissions, 2,401; prevailing diseases, catarrhal affections, *viz.*, fevers and lung diseases.

Disappearance of a Lad.—Mona Soobhana, residing at Matoonga, has made a report to the police, that his nephew, named Tarachund Ookaji, aged fourteen years, left home on Monday to graze some cows on the opposite side of the road, and has not since returned.

Bai Heerabai Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Charitable Dispensary.—The total number of patients treated in this dispensary, situated at Tardeo, during the month of October was 2,226, of which number 730 were new admissions. The number of males was 1,486, females 343, and children 397. The number of Hindoos, 1,549, Mahomedans, 337, Parsees, 152, and Christians, 188.

Accidentally Burnt.—Joomabai, a woman, aged about twenty-two years, residing on the first floor of a house, in Tindal Street, was, on Tuesday evening, walking in her room with a lighted kerosine oil lamp, when a flame caught her *saree* and set it on fire, burning her right side and arm. She was taken to the J. J. Hospital, and after being treated was sent home.

Handed over to the Military Authorities.—Private George Bycroft of the 2nd Battalion Yorkshire Regiment, who was arrested by Constable Fleming, was made over to the military authorities.—Private George Hill of the 1st Battalion Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, who was arrested at the dock, on Tuesday, on suspicion of being a deserter, was also made over to the escort, sent from Colaba.

A Charge of Bigamy.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, the Rt. Rev. Theodore Dalhoff, S. J., appeared before Mr. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, and made answers to certain interrogatories, which had been forwarded by the Cantonment Magistrate of Secunderabad, in connection with a charge of bigamy, preferred by one J. C. A. Kighte, *alias* P. Budge, against Grace Kighte. His Grace left the Court afterwards.

Hormusjee Wadia's Fire Temple.—The sixty-fourth anniversary of the inauguration of this sacred place, was held yesterday in the forenoon, Shums-ul-Ulma Dustoor Peshotum Behramjee Sunjana officiating, in the presence of the leading Parsee gentlemen and a large assembly of Zoroastrians. After the *jusson* ceremony, Mr. Darab Dustoor Peshotun delivered an address on the sacred tie of marriage among Parsees.

Serious Carriage Accident at Bandora.—Yesterday morning, Mr. R. C. Lees, Manager to Messrs. Turner and Morris, whilst driving down from his bungalow on Parli Hill to the Bandora Railway Station in a victoria, in which he was accompanied by his daughter and child, met with a serious accident on the road. On the horse suddenly getting unmanageable, Mr. Lees jumped down from the carriage to bring him under control, thereby severely injuring his head and breaking his arm. His daughter and child, who continued seated in the victoria, escaped unhurt.

Collision between a Fire Engine and a private Victoria.—Shortly after 4 o'clock, on Tuesday afternoon, while the Pydhownee fire-engine was proceding to the fire, which had broken out on board a steamer lying in the Victoria Dock, and was turning at the corner of Narayen Dhuru Street, Musjid Bunder Road, the steamer collided with a private victoria, belonging to Rehimbhoy Alladinbhoy and driven by his coachman, named Ganoo Luximon, with the result that one of the lamps of the steamer, was broken, and Rehimbhoy's horse was injured in the chest. The animal is now under veterinary treatment.

Band at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club.—The Band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles will play the following programme this evening, at 5-45 o'clock:—

March	Boccaccio	Suppe.
Overture	Titus	Mozart.
Valse	Love's Dreamland	O. Roeder.
Polonaise	Do	Chopin.
Selection	The Bohemian Girl	Balfe.
Galop	With Steam	Strauss.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Death from Tetanus.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquest yesterday, at the Sonapur burning-ground, touching the death of a Koolkerni, named Purshotam Krushna, aged twenty years, a resident of Talegaon. On the 19th ult., the deceased went on horseback to see the Dussera Fair in his village, when the horse shied, throwing him down, and causing injury to his left eyebrow. On the 28th ultimo, he was attacked with tetanus and his jaws were locked up. Consequently on the following day he was brought to Bombay, and remained under the treatment of Dr. Underwood. He died at 6 o'clock on Tuesday evening. A verdict of death from tetanus was recorded.

House-breaking and Theft at Chuckla Road.—At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Webb, yesterday, Cassum Hassum was charged, at the instance of Superintendent Sweeney, with house-breaking and theft of articles of jewellery, valued at about Rs. 400, the property of Peer Mahomed Allarakhia and Jan Mahomed Esmail, cloth merchants, having their shops in the Chuckla Road. The shops were broken into on the night of the 18th ultimo, and the property was abstracted from boxes which had been locked by the complainants. Mr. Sweeney instituted enquiries on a complaint being made to him, with the result that the accused was arrested. He was found guilty upon the evidence and sentenced to an aggregate term of eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment. Nearly the whole of the stolen property had been recovered by the police.

Alleged Mischief by Fire.—Inspector Saunderson, yesterday, charged Bhicoo Mahadoo, lately a groom in the service of Mr. Vurjeevandas Madhavdas, before Mr. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, with causing mischief by fire. The facts of the case have already been reported. The evidence for the prosecution having been completed, the accused, in his defence, urged that he was a ghorawalla in the service of Mr. Vurjeevandass Madhavdass, and lived on the premises. He was paid off and told to leave the house, but as he had no place to take his wife he did not vacate it. He subsequently got an employment at Chowpatty. He was not in the stable when the gharry was found on fire. The Magistrate, in disposing of the case, said that it was not improbable that the accused was there that morning, as he went there to sleep during the night. That circumstance alone was not sufficient to charge him with the offence. The accused was discharged.

Jadavji Raghavji Manufacturing Company, Limited.—At an extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company yesterday afternoon, held at No. 1 Bruce Lane, under the presidency of Mr. Mathooradass Goculdass, it was resolved that the company be would up voluntarily, and that Mr. Goculdass Madhavji be appointed sole liquidator of the company without remuneration, that the arrangement made by the board of directors, on behalf of the company with the Madhavji Dhurumsey Manufacturing Company, Limited, on the 21st day of October, 1893, for the sale and assignment of the lands, mill buildings, machinery, premises, bungalows, chawls, warehouses, hereditaments, property, effects, assets, trade-marks, rights, and credits, business and good-will, stock and stores, &c., of this company to the said Madhavji Dhurumsey Manufacturing Company, Limited, he approved and confirmed; that the said liquidator be authorised and directed to take the necessary steps for carrying into effect the said arrangement and completing the said sale and assignment as soon as possible. The customary compliment to the chair terminated the proceedings.

Murder at Duncan Road during the Riots.—Before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, Jaffer Amin, a Mahomedan, was charged, at the instance of Mr. Brewin, Deputy Commissioner of Police, with murder in having caused the death of Sheewa Harichand, a Brahmin mendicant, at Duncan Road, on the 11th August last, the first day of the riots. Mr. Little, Public Prosecutor, conducted the prosecution. The deceased, it appeared, was walking along Duncan Road, at 3-30 p.m., on the day in question from the direction of the Two Tanks, and was going towards Ripon Road, when he was severely assaulted by the accused with a stick. His head sustained serious injuries, and he staggered, and fell down on the road. He subsequently picked himself up and crawled into a Hindu druggist's shop close by, and after some time went to his brother Doongersey's place, where his injuries were attended to; but he died three days later. During the assault, the deceased had dropped his umbrella in the road. The accused picked it up and handed it to a woman, residing in the neighbourhood, telling her he would call for it in a day or two. Further inquiry in the matter has been adjourned.

Charge of Poisoning with Dhatura.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, three Mahomedans, named Abdoola Badoo, Mahomed Ebrahim, and Nooralli Goolgaraj, were placed before Mr. P. H. Dustoor, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, on a charge of voluntarily administering dhatura to a Bengalee mendicant, in order to rob him. As the police could not produce satisfactory evidence and the complainant could not be found, the Magistrate discharged all the accused.—After the disposal of the above case the accused No. 2, Mahomed Ebrahim, was placed before the same Magistrate on two separate charges of dishonestly receiving and assisting in disposing of stolen property, viz., some copper utensils, belonging to a woman, named Fatma, and Mersha. Both the complainants having identified their property, the Magistrate sentenced the accused to an accumulated term of ten months' rigorous imprisonment.—The third accused was next charged with having in his possession copper pots, reasonably suspected of being stolen or fraudulently obtained. The charge having been proved, his Worship sentenced him to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

Charge of Causing Grievous Hurt.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Nelmes charged a Mahomedan, named Ebrahim Haji Juma, before Mr. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with causing grievous hurt to a goldsmith, named Nowla Dhurma, keeping his shop, at Khara Talao. It appears that the accused had given some silver to complainant's brother to turn it into buttons. On Tuesday last, the accused went to the complainant at the shop, and demanded the buttons from him. The complainant requested him to wait for a while, as his (the complainant's) brother had gone out. The accused waited for some time, and demanded the buttons again. On the accused not getting a satisfactory reply a quarrel ensued, and in the heat of the excitement the accused took up a pair of pincers and thrust it into complainant's leg, penetrating it into the flesh. The accused in his defence urged that while he was waiting at the shop of the complainant to receive his silver buttons the complainant shoved him off twice and took up a hammer to strike him. He at the time having a pair of pincers in his hand struck the complainant in self-defence. The Magistrate remarked that as the accused had not done the injury intentionally the ends of justice would be met, if he were to inflict a fine of Rs. 10 upon the accused, and award Rs. 5 to the complainant as compensation.

Goa News.—The new premises for the General Post Office in Pangim being now ready, the work of the office will be carried on in the new building from 1st November.—The Lisbon Minister has telegraphed to the Governor-General of Goa, authorizing his Excellency to defray the expenses of the visit of the Governor of Madras to Goa from the Public Treasury.—The Provincial Council has sanctioned the expenditure of Rs. 4,000 on precautionary measures for the suppression of cholera and removal of the causes in certain districts where the disease had lately made its appearance.—Portuguese India postage stamps to the value of Rs. 1,02,500 have been ordered by the Minister of Marine to be sent to Goa.—The Customs Revenue of Damaun during the month of September last amounted to Rs. 674, showing a decrease of Rs. 52 in the receipts for the corresponding period of last year.—Mr. David Mendonca, the Attorney to the Crown, has been appointed President of a Committee to frame rules and regulations regarding the division of the properties of the several Desais in Portuguese India. The feuds between these potentates are a source of constant commotion among those people.—After the few cases of cholera which occurred last month at St. Lourenco, no more was heard of the disease, but one or two suspicious cases have been reported from Jua.—An official enquiry into the complaints brought against Mr. P A Salinas Rodrigues, the Deputy Administrator of Nagar-Avelly district of Damaun, and Administrator of Forests, has resulted in his dismissal from the service, and Lieut. M. H. Lopes Braganca of the Telephone Department, has been appointed to the post, Lieut. L. L. Mascarenhas Inglez taking up the charge of the telephone service in Pangim.—The Port Officer of Marmagoa D. Miguel Antonio DeMello has been granted three months' extension of leave.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Starling presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday, when the following among other matters were heard:—

RE KHETSY VALJEE AND OTHERS.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for an interim order. Mr. Robertson, for an opposing creditor, opposed the application. His Lordship, after hearing both sides, refused the application:—

RE SAIYAD MIRZA BIN SAIYAD HOOSEIN SHIRAZI.

Mr. R. D. Setna, for Messrs. C. Macdonald and Co., moved absolute the rule, calling upon the insolvent to show cause why the name of the firm should not be entered in the schedule for the sum of Rs. 3,250. The insolvent was not present in Court, nor was he represented by any counsel. His Lordship, after hearing Mr. Setna, made the rule absolute.

RE DEVIDAS HARIDAS.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, moved for an extension of the interim order. Mr. Guzdar, for an opposing creditor, opposed the application. Mr. Manker contended that, under Rule 16 of the Insolvency Act, the opposing creditor could not be heard, as she had not filed an affidavit of her claim. His Lordship agreed with Mr. Manker and extended the interim order as applied for.

RE RAGHAVJI HEMRAJ.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for, and obtained three months' extension of the interim order.

RE KARMALI JOOSUB.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, moved absolute the rule, under Section 60 of the Insolvency Act, calling upon the creditors to show cause why the insolvent should not be granted his final discharge. As none of the creditors appeared to show cause against the rule, it was made absolute.

RE MANEKCHAND NAGSY.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for leave to serve notices, to amend the schedule, and for an extension of the interim order for two months. His Lordship granted the application.

RE PARBATI BHAWANI BHAGU.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for an interim order. An opposing creditor appeared in person and opposed the application on the ground of concealment of books of account. Mr. Manker moved for a fortnight's adjournment of the hearing of the matter to admit of his client's filing a reply to the affidavit of the opposing creditor. A fortnight's adjournment was accordingly granted.

RE SORABJEE NASARWANJEE VIMAWALLA.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for an interim order, and leave to amend the schedule. An opposing creditor appeared in person and opposed the application. His Lordship, after examining the schedule, granted the application, and ordered the opposing creditor to oppose the insolvent at the time of his discharge.

RE ALLARAKHIA MANJEE.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for a fortnight's adjournment of the matter, remarking that Messrs. Thakordas, Dharamsey, and Cama, who were creditors of the insolvent, had consented to the adjournment on the understanding that the insolvent should not be arrested during the time. His Lordship granted the application.

RE JANKIBAI, WIDOW OF DHARIAJEE TOOKAJEE.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, moved for two months' extension of the interim order. The application was granted.

RE DHANJEEBHOY COOVERJEE.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for, and obtained leave, to file a fresh petition.

RE VINAYEK VASSUDEV.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for, and obtained a month's extension of the interim order.

DISCHARGES.

The undermentioned insolvents received their discharges:—Ramlal Ramprasad Gaud; Thacker Wagjee Shroff; Shaik Ally Shaik Bapoo and another; Khushaldas Madhavjee Vania Sha; Gunpatrao Maneckjee Talpade; Jamshedjee Muncherjee Hakim; Maneck Narsey Shravak Vania and another; Arab Umer Catchi Memon; Sadia Mowjee Kharena; Shaik Kassim Shaik Mahomed Moondker and another.

To cure Skin Diseases—Sulpholine Lotions quickly drives away Eruptions, Pimples, Blotches, Redness, Eczema, Acne, Disfigurement, Roughness and Scurf, &c., leaving a clear, spotless Skin and beautiful Complexion. Sulpholine is a necessity for the Skin, especially in hot climates. Made in London. Sold everywhere in one Shilling Bottles.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE COW-KILLING AGITATION.

The *Subodha Patrika* observes:—Writing on the subject of the riots in the "Asiatic Quarterly Review," Dr. Leitner is at considerable pains to point out that there is no warrant for the slaughter of kine on the great festival of the Mahomedans in their religious work. This may be so. But in these matters custom is even more potent than the strict letter of the divine law. And our Mahomedan brethren, any more than the Hindus, can hardly be expected to depart from their well-established practice to accommodate the religious scruples of their neighbours. Nor, we are afraid, will the British soldier be at all more accommodating. It hardly admits of doubt that this cow-killing agitation has proved an unfortunate business. It commenced as a purely economic movement in the interest of agricultural cattle. High-placed officials like the late Sir Maxwell Melvill were known to look on it with some favour. But it was always a delicate matter to handle. In course of time, the movement has gathered religious sentiment around it. People who do want some subject or other to agitate, found it a very convenient handle to draw to them some popularity, and not a little pecuniary profit by giving prominence to its religious side and the use of objectionable language. The economic aspect of the question has now, we are afraid, given way to a considerable extent to its religious side. It is no wonder that practices which formerly raised no religious susceptibilities have now begun to do so, nor that so easy a mode of wounding religious susceptibilities newly aroused should be laid hold of by the riffraffe of either community. An agitation that descends to the street mobs is difficult to keep within bounds. The interests of peace and other, however, would now seem to require some order to be taken with the slaughter of kine and the conduct of the agitation.

UNLICENSED OPIUM CLUBS.

Says the *Rast Goftar*:—The suppression of licensed opium shops has resulted in the opening of unlicensed opium clubs. The shops were under the supervision of the police and the Abkari officers, and the business done there was regulated by law. The customers went there of an evening, smoked their accustomed dole of opium peacefully and quietly, and there were Government officers to see that they received a fairly good article for their money. There was no crime committed in those shops or traceable to their influence; nor were they any nuisance to the public or the neighbourhood. They were certainly less noisy, less obtrusive and less mischievous than the grogshops, yet a shop had to be thrown to the sentimentalism of the anti-opiumists, and the shops had, therefore, to go. As the opium eaters and smokers cannot do without their daily allowance, their ingenuity has devised clubs where they can enjoy greater freedom of action than was ever possible during the existence of the licensed shops. If the members of the club can prove, when called upon, that the total quantity of opium in their possession was not more than two tolas per head, they are absolutely free to enjoy themselves as they pleased. The law can only touch them at this point, and the law being satisfied in this respect, they have nothing further to be afraid of.

PARSI CHARITY AND HINDU SELFISHNESS.

The *Subodha Patrika* discourses:—The Parsi community is well-known for its public charities and has been deservedly commended on various occasions even by responsible heads of Government for its benefactions in favour of all classes of the native community. The offer of three lakhs of rupees made by Sir Dinsha Manekji Petit for the construction and maintenance of a separate hospital for Parsis is only a fresh instance of the same liberal spirit of charity. These remarks and facts bring to mind the melancholy absence of that spirit among Hindu. Millionaire shettias are not wanting among us; and it is not the lack of money but the unwillingness to part with it that will account for the comparative poverty of enlightened Hindu charities. The bitter complaints and expressions of utter disappointment which are heard in connection with memorial movements and even political agitation evidence the truth of the same observation. A certain American writer has said that charity in order to be real ought to be given upto the point of self-sacrifice, and that the donor ought to feel the want of what he gives away. Here, however, we find owners of lakhs; engaged in amassing many more lakhs; childless men chary of their money for the behoof of none in particular; and owners of large fortunes careful to preserve their last pie to secure unfailing perdition to their heirs; and the disposal of money in charity during the lifetime of the donors is one of rarest occurrence.

A PARSI GENERAL HOSPITAL.

The *Rast Goftar* hopes that the reasons given by the Hon. P. M. Mehta in his letter to the Secretary to Government in favour of granting a site on the best possible terms, for a Parsi General Hospital, will commend themselves to Government. The Parsis have done a great deal for the medical relief of the general community of Bombay, and when now they ask that a special concession be made to them, we do not think that Government will refuse the request. A free site would be a most welcome recognition of Parsi charities for the establishment of hospitals for all classes of the community. The Parsis themselves receive the least benefit of these hospitals, because they are, for the most part, unwilling, from religious, social and sentimental consideratios, to go there. The objections which they feel at present will not continue, if they have a hospital exclusively for themselves.

THE LATE MR. DAMODHAR THACKERSEY MOOLJEE.

The *Guzerati* remarks:—In the death of Mr Damodar Thackersey Mooljee, the native community has lost one of the foremost citizens of Bombay. As a Justice of the Peace, a Municipal Councillor, an active member of the Bombay Presidency and Mill-owners' Associations, and as a man of extensive mercantile experience, he commanded the respect and esteem of all classes of people in this city. His quiet manner, sound judgment, sincerity of disposition and keen foresight were the principal features of his character that struck his colleagues and co-workers.

THE VACANT SEAT ON THE HIGH COURT BENCH.

The *Gujerat Darpan* writes:—The Secretary of State has shewn greater regard to a long established practice than the Bombay Government has done. The latter had ignored the just claims of well-tried and experienced men, and had recommended Mr. Justice Fulton to the seat left vacant by the late Mr. Telang. It is reported that the Secretary had not thought it fit to act up to the Bombay Government's recommendation, and had asked the Government to name a native member for the place. The Government thereupon gave Mr. Badrudin Tyabji's name, who stipulated to take the seat not earlier than Februbary next, and to have his notes taken by a Secretary or a Registrar. The Government, however, does not agree to the concession asked for by Mr. Tyabji, and so the matter ends. It remains to be seen on whom does the Government turn its eyes next. It has not to search far if it wishes to make the appointment in consonance with the public voice. The whole presidency holds up Rao Bahadur Ranade with one voice as the most proper person.

THE VICEROY'S AUTUMN TOUR.

The itinerary of the Viceroy's autumn tour is published. Lord and Lady Lansdowne will leave Simla at 9-30. a.m. on the 7th November. The Volunteers will furnish a guard-of-honour at Viceregal Lodge, and a second guard will be provided by the 5th Gurkhas at the Guard House. Their Excellencies will lunch at Kamarhatti with the Argylle and Sutherland Highlanders, and thence proceed to Kalka, where a special train will await them. Agra Fort will be reached at 7-30 a.m. on the 8th. The arrival will be private. The party will leave Agra at 7-15 a.m. on the 13th. The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal will join the train at Sealdah, and accompany the Viceroy to Diamond Harbour, where the Warren Hastings will be moored. The steamer will leave at daylight on the 14th, arriving at Rangoon, at 8 a.m. on the 18th, where the reception will be public. A levee will be held the same evening. The party will leave Rangoon by special train at 5 p.m. on the 22nd, arriving at Mandalay at 5-30 p.m. on the 23rd. There will be a public reception at the Railway station. The Chief Commissioner of Burma will accompany the Viceroy to Mandalay, where a Durbar will be held on the 24th. There will be boat races, illuminations, and a ball on the 25th. On the 26th the party will embark on the river steamer for Bhamo, which is reached on the 30th, the arrival being public. An excursion will probably be made to the 3rd Defile on December 1st and 2nd, and on December 3rd the steamer will leave for Mandalay, arriving on the evening of the 5th. Their Excellencies will return to Lower Burma by the Royal Indian Marine steamer Irrawaddy, halting at Pagan and Thayetmyo. They disembark at Prome, and arrive at Rangoon at 7 a.m. on December 8th, leaving for Calcutta in the Warren Hastings, at 10 a.m., on December 10th. The departure will be private. The steamer is timed to arrive off Prinsep's Ghat on the afternoon of December 13th, and the party will land at 4 p.m., Calcutta time. The Viceroy will be met by the Lieutenant-Governor, the principal Civil and Military officials, and the usual ceremonial will be observed. Guards of-honour will be furnished by a British Infantry regiment and by the Volunteers, and escorts by the Bodyguard and the Calcutta Light Horse.

THE ROHILKHAND AND KUMAON BANK.

The order passed by the Officiating Commissioner of Kumaon, Mr. Giles, in this appeal, on Friday last, was to the following effect:—

The Court sat at the usual hour on Friday, the 27th October.

There was no appearance for the appellants, and at 12 o'clock a Court-messenger was sent to the Metropole Hotel, where Mr. Macauliffe is staying. He returned at 1-45 p.m. His statement, which has been recorded, is that Mr. Macauliffe sent him out word that he was ill and could not attend, and that a medical certificate would be sent. It is useless to keep the gentlemen present longer in attendance.

I had written thus far when Babu Din Dayal, pleader entered the Court and handed in a letter and medical certificate from Mr. Macauliffe. In the letter Mr. Macauliffe asks that the hearing may be deferred till the 20th November. Babu Din Dayal makes the same request on behalf of his client, Lala Bhagwat Dayal.

Babu Din Dayal having appeared for one of the appellants, I might no doubt at once dispose of the appeal, but I think it desirable that in the interests of the appellants, Mr. Macauliffe should have an opportunity of being heard.

Appellants did not give notice of their appeal to the Official Liquidator, and it was when he presented the petition that Mr. Macauliffe furnished the names of the Manager and Directors, in order that they might receive notice of the date of hearing. The notice served on them left it optional with them to appear or not as they pleased. Some of them have attended, after travelling long distances. No costs are due to them on this occasion. But I place on record my view that appellants should pay the expenses of such of them as may attend the adjourned hearing, since the adjournment is made at the request and in the interests of the appellants.

By the 20th of next month, Colonel Erskine will have relieved me. I do not, therefore, now fix a date for the hearing. The record will be brought before Colonel Erskine on his return, that a date may be fixed.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY THE 1st OF NOVEMBER, 1893.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has changed by moderate or small amounts in either direction over the whole country. Readings are highest at Ajmere, Jubulpore and Akola, and lowest on and off the Malabar and South Coromandel Coasts. Winds are very variable in direction, and the force has been moderate to strong at Madras. This morning the wind velocity was 14 miles an hour at Goa, and 12 at Bombay, Ratnagiri and Karwar. The maximum temperature is within 4° of the normal everywhere. The minimum is from 7° to 11° in excess in Rajputana and 4° to 5° in defect at Nagpur, Akola, Surat, Ratnagiri and Secunderabad. The highest temperature in the shade was at Jacobabad, and the lowest 55° at Neemuch and Indore. Humidity changes are unimportant and the skies are cloudy to overcast in Mysore and the Madras Presidency. About two inches of rain has fallen at Negapatam (1·84") and nearly an inch at Madras. The isobars indicate that the weather on and off the Malabar and Coromandel Coasts is unsettled and fresh to strong winds are likely to blow there. The cloud proportion is increasing in Mysore and the Madras Presidency, and showers are probable, more particularly at Nagapatam, where there are decisive indications of moderately heavy rain. Elsewhere the weather is fine and settled.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
Bombay, 31st October, 1893.
Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·931
Temperature of the Air	81·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	73·0
Dew Point	69·5
Relative humidity of Air	0·682
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	0·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	90·1
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	72·3
General Directions of wind*	NE, ENE, N, NE.
Movements of Wind in 24 hours*	219

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—October 29.

Iwers, Capt, Ms, 1st Lancers, on leave, from Secunderabad.

October 31.

Usborne, Lt, Bo, R A, on duty, from Kirkee.
Spencer, Major, Bo, R A, on duty, from Kirkee.
Wilson, Capt, Bo, Offg D A A G, on duty, from Deolalee.

November 1.

Haslam, Vety-Lt, Bengal, A V Dept, on duty, from Cownpore.
Howe, Lt, Ms, 2nd Welsh Regt, on leave, from Secunderabad.
Younger, Surgn-Capt, Bo., I M S, on duty, from Baroda.
Keith-Falconer, Capt, Bengal, 2nd North Fusirs, on duty, from Peshawur.
East, Major-Genl, Bengal, 2nd North, Fuslrs, from Madras.
Smith, Lt and Adjt, Bengal, C I Horse, on furlough, from Agar.
Hutchinson, Capt, Bengal, 2nd P W O Goorkhas, on furlough, from Dehra Dun.
Lachlan, Capt, Bengal, R A, on duty, from Nowgong.
Clements, Surgn-Capt, Bengal, A M S, on leave, from Bareilly
Carey, Lt, Bo. 1st Worcester Regt, on leave, from Kamptee.

DEPARTURES—October 31.

Iwers, Capt, Ms, 1st Lanc, off leave, to Secunderabad.

November 1.

Jopp, Brigr-Genl, Bo, Comdg Aden Dist, from duty, to Aden.
Close, 2nd Lt, Ms, R E, on duty, to Bangalore.
Marks, Surgn-Capt, Bo, A M S, from leave, to Deolalee.
Gallway, Col, Bo, Inspr-Genl of Ordnance, on duty, to Poona

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY CAPT. A. K. LESLIE COMMANDING B. V. A.
Bombay, 2nd November.

The following drills will take place this week:—

Fort Head Quarters.

Friday, 3rd instant, 6-30 a.m—10 "R. M. L. gun drill.

Nesbit Road, Head Quarters.

Friday, 3rd Instant, 8-30 p.m.—10 "R. M. L. gun drill.

2. The following Gentlemen have joined the Corps as Honorary Members:—Messrs. W. H. Brady and J. F. Bradbury.

3. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from the 31st ultimo, and posted to No. 2 Sub-division No. 2 Company:—No. 366 Gunner A. Barratt

By Order
(Sd.) J. SANDERS SLATER Lieut.
Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR H. A. ACWORTH COMMANDING B. V. R.
Bombay, 2nd November.

There will be a meeting of the members of "D" Company, at the Government Telegraph Quarters Waudby Road, to-day at 6 p.m. All members of the Company are requested to attend.—Mufti.

2. There will be Company drill for "F" Company every Thursday, at 8-30 p.m. in the Compound of St. Mary's College Nesbit Road, Byculla.

3. The Commanding Officer has been pleased to grant eave of absence to Volunteer E. D'Mello, "E" Company rom 13th November to 13th December 1893.

By Order,
(Sd.) T W. C. LEATHEM, Major,
and Adjutant, B. V. R.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTE.

(*The Punjab Gazette*, Oct 26.)

Mr M W Fenton, Senior Secretary to the Financial Commissioners, Punjab, has obtained privilege leave of absence for three months, from the 17th of Oct.

Mr R Sykes, Assist Commr, is appointed to officiate as Senior Secretary to the Financial Commissioners, Punjab, vice Mr M W Fenton.

The privilege leave of absence for one month, granted to Mr F Leigh, Assist Secy to the Govt of the Punjab, is commuted into leave on medical certificate for six months.

The undermentioned officer are placed on special duty at Lahore in connection with the Departmental Examination of Assist and Extra Assist Commissioners:—Mr T H Homan Extra Judicial Assist Commissioner, Bannu.

The Rev H Naish, Chaplain of Nowshera, has obtained privilege leave of absence for three months.

The Rev R A Storrs, Chaplain of Amritsar, is appointed Chaplain of Mooltan, from such date as he may assume charge.

The services of the Rev F E D Cobbold, Junior Chaplain, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bombay.

The Rev C J Palmer, Junior Chaplain, whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab by the Government of Bengal, is appointed to officiate as Chaplain of Simla during the absence on leave of the Rev G E Nicolls.

The Rev J Moulson, Offg Chaplain of Sialkot, is appointed Chaplain of Rawalpindi.

The Rev H W T Plowman, Offg Chaplain of Rawalpindi, is appointed Second Chaplain of that station.

Mr W Chevis, Offg Dist Judge, is posted to Umballa vice Mr C J Hallifax.

Mr R L Harris, District Judge is appointed to officiate as Divisional Judge of Jullundur, vice Mr S Le P T Clifford.

An important addition to the number of notable events on French racecourses will be the new "Prix du Conseil Municipal," to be run for for the first time. An alternative title suggested is the "Grand Prix d'Automne" to mark the fact that it takes place towards the end of the year, and to distinguish it from the Grand Prix run for in June. The winner of the new prize will receive 100,000 francs, or 4,000*l.*, as against just double the amount awarded to the winner of the Grand Prix. Like the latter, it is to be run at Longchamps, but it will differ from it in this respect, that horses of all ages will be allowed to compete. The race is to be an international one, and it is thought that owing to the time of year at which it is run, it will attract many English animals. The Municipal Council have been enabled to offer the new prize owing to the increased profits it derives from the Longchamp rececourse since the lease fell in a couple of years ago.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Her Majesty's Lapwing under the Command of Captain C H Dare left for Karachi yesterday.

The Hall Line s s Eden Hall 2,273 tons, Captain R J Jones, cleared yesterday for Marseilles and Liverpool with a general cargo.

The s s Banda, 2,005 tons, Captain T Schuldt arrived in harbour on Tuesday evening from Hamburg (17th September), via Antwerp, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr and Mrs Hoppner, two Misses Hoppner and Mr Will. The vessel is consigned to Messrs James Mackintosh and Co.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The P and O Co's s s Rosetta 2,039 tons, Captain C Gadd, cleared yesterday for China via Colombo with Her Majesty China and Australian Mails, a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Sydney—Mr Dacosta. For Melbourne—Captain and Mrs Norman and 2 children. For Hongkon—Four native gentlemen. For Colombo—Mr F D Fowler, Miss Saddbach, Mr E W Wall, one gentleman and one deck.

VESSELS IN DOCK.—November 1.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date	Agent.
B	Clan Gordon	1950	Ridgway	Hamburgh	5-11	F Muir
C	Naseri	850	Hughes	Red Sea Ports		B&P S N Co
D	Banda	2005	Schuldt	Calcutta	4-11	J Mackintosh
P	Ehrenfels	1521	Wilkins	Hamburg	3-11	Glade&Co
PRINCE'S DOCK HARBOUR WALL.						
	Brahmani	527	Budroo	Manglore	3-11	Shepherd & Co
VICTORIA DOCK.						
Shd.	Vessels.	Ton	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
1	Bombay	2049	Robertson	Antwerp	7-11	J Machintosh
2	Scindia	2833	Blight	Liverpool	7-11	W&A Graham
3	Manilla	2582	Parodi	Genoa	16-11	C Barboro
5	Rosetta	2039	Gadd	China	2-11	P & O Co
6	Ataka	2372	Bement	Marseilles	1-11	K Nixon
8	M. Bacquehem	2749	Walluschnig	Trieste	9-11	A Lloyd
9	Time	1669	Browne	Calcutta	1-11	Captain
13	Eden Hall	2273	Jones	Liverpool	2-11	E Bates & Co

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
1	Pachumba s	Rickford	Karachi, &c.
	Imperatrix s	Nicolich	Trieste, &c.
	Rosetta s	Gadd	China, &c.
	H. M. S. Lapwing	Dare	Karachi.

The steamer Eden Hall, Captain Jones, obtained her port clearance yesterday for Marseilles and Liverpool.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Naseri, for Jedda, &c.
„ Manilla, for Genoa, &c.
„ Banda, for Madras and Calcutta.
„ Kapurthala, for Persian Gulf via Karachi.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.			
27	Rewa s	Loutit	London, Sept 22.
	Chupra s	Hill	Bombay, Oct 10.
28	Nowshera s	Jacobs	Rangoon, Oct 25.
	C. Macpherson s	Gourlay	Glasgow, Sept 16.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 27.—Steamers Katoria, Senator and Clan Buchar
Oct. 28.—Steamer Mahratta, and barque Souverain.

DAILY IMPORTS.—October 31.

From Glasgow.

Clan Gordon s—1 qr cask whisky, Rogers and Co.

From Liverpool.

Kestor s—9 crates earthenware, and 2 casks glassware, J Runmull; 10 cases oilmenstores, &c, 8 cases soap, S Hibtoola; 265 cases candles, 91 cases soap, Lyon and Co.

From London.

Sutlej s—2 cases perfumed spirit, Duke and Sons, 1 case writing paper, H Abdoolally.

Peninsular s—3 cases ink, Mooia Abdoolally Essoofally;-9 cases ham, 5 cases bacon and 8 cases cheese, C Tingoombe and Co; 6 cases perfumed spirit, Duke and Sons.

From Hull.

Congo s—43 crates earthenware, H A K Hajee Tyab; 12 crates earthenware, Hajee Joosub Tyab.

From Hamburg.

Ehrenfels s—13 cases medicine, other sorts, H Muljee and Co; 2 cases medicine, other sorts, L dbetter and Co; 1 qr cask brandy, Hormusjee Dunjeebhoy and Co.

From Bremen.

Ehrenfels s—70 cases beer, Glade and Co.

From Gothenburg.

Congo s—70 cases matches. O Shaik Adum.

From Antwerp.

Ehrenfels s—22 cases writing papers, S A S Dawood. 31 cases glassware, M Ayoob; 147 cases glassware, J Runmull; 209 cases candles, D Khanbhoy; 19 cases writing papers, Volkart Brothers.

From Charente.

Clyde s—51 cases brandy, Maneckjee Dadabhoy.

From Batoum.

Hajeen s—1,500 cases kerosine oil, Gopaljee Pragjee.
Bombay s—4,000 cases kerosine oil, The Bombay Kerosine oil and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—October 31.

For Liverpool.

Eden Hall s—32 bales wool, and 120 bales goat hair, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 4 cases condiments, B Nicholson.
Scindia s—10 cases vegetable oil, Glade and Co; 125 bales twist waste, H E Bode and Sons; 75 cwts turmeric, D M Rawal.

For London.

Himalaya s—11 bales cotton and woollen carpets, A M Goolam Hoosein; 1,250 cwts wheat bran, G Sevaram; 19 casks chutney, M P Batha and Co; 100 cases indigo, The Bombay Co; 50 cases indigo, Sir Charles Forbes and Co; 6 cwts nutmeg, M Fuckeerbhoy; 8 cwts peacock feathers, J M Rehimtoola; 70 cwts mother-of-pearl shells, M Mooraj; 5 cwts fishmaws, M L Khutow; 79 cwts gum, M Jaffer.

For Hamburg.

Ehrenfels s—110 bales cotton, A S Moodeliar and Co; 360 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

For Antwerp.

Bombay s—50 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 4,002 cwts rapeseed, A S Moodeliar and Co; 4,000 cwts rapeseed, R Kaderbhoy.

For Marseilles.

Scindia s—1,485 cwts gingellyseed, John Fachiri.
Ataka s—2,450 cwts linseed, 4,017 cwts rapeseed, 5,200 cwts castorseed, and 2,690 cwts mowraseed, Ralli Brothers; 350 cwts bhoysing, and 190 cwts gingellyseed, G Nagjee and Co; 2,000 cwts wheat, Nansee Khairaz and Co.

For Trieste.

Marq Bacquehem s—200 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 2,001 cwts gingellyseed, John Fachiri; 440 bales cotton, A S Moodeliar and Co

For Venice.

Imperatrix s—50 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 1,000 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co.
Marq Bacquehem s—1,250 cwts castorseed, Volkart Brothers.

For Hongkong.

Rosetta s—9 bales twist and 5 bales piece goods, E D Sassoon and Co; 2 cwts ivory, M H E Ellias; 15 chests opium, C Bamonjee and Co; 31½ chests opium, P Kulianmul; 10 chests opium, D D Curranee and Co; 33 chests opium, T Lachiminarain; 11 chests opium, J Nowrojee; 2½ cwts ivory, and 3 cwts genda horns, C Ebrahim and Co; 22 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 29½ chests opium, S N Talati and Co; 8 chests opium, C Jusraj; 11½ chests opium, K Hurnukrai; 15 chests opium, T Sitaram.

For Shanghai.

Rosetta s—7 bales twist, and 5 bales piece goods, E D Sassoon and Co; 117½ chests opium, Sassoon J David and Co; 6 chests opium, P Bhunsadhur; 16½ chests opium, D D Curranee and Co; 202 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 40 chests opium, Tata and Co; 40 chests opium, N J Abraham; 6 chests opium, T Sitaram; 15 chests opium, K Hurmookrai.

For Kobe.

Rosetta s—10 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

For Calcutta.

Fultala s—157 bales cotton, R Lachimandas.
Khandalla s—202 bales cotton, R Lachimandas.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 21st October, 1893, on 461 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	81,000	1,40,000	4,000	2,25,000
Or per mile of Railway	175	304	9	488
For previous 15 weeks of half-year	12,51,494	15,36,340	43,324	28,31,158
Total for 16 weeks	13,32,494	16,76,340	47,324	30,56,158
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	73,256	1,39,574	2,321	2,15,151
Per mile of Ry do.	159	303	5	467
Total to corresponding date do.	12,28,055	15,15,446	50,030	27,93,531

Increase for the week .... Rs. 9,849
Do. to date .... „ 2,62,627

While the last letter received from Dr. Nansen with reference to his Arctic expedition was dated August 2nd, a private letter written on the following day has been received from him by Mrs. Gepp, of High Easter Vicarage, Essex. It is a letter of condolence on the death in Norway of her son, the late Mr. Hubert Majendie Gepp, who was the translator into English of Dr. Nansen's book relating to the crossing of Greenland, and he was on his way over the ice to see Dr. Nansen about the translation of another book when he came to his sad and sudden end. Dr. Nansen's letter to Mrs. Gepp is dated "Yugorski Strait, August 3rd."

PREVENTION IS BETTER THAN CURE!—By free elimination of urea, there will be no more accumulation of urates and uric acid in the blood, and thus rheumatism, gout, and skin diseases will be avoided. All these evils can easily be kept at a distance by keeping the alimentary canal in a healthy state, a desirable result which can only be brought about by a judicious use of Fothergill's Madonal. Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8—MADON, SONS and Co., Fort, Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

WATCH and MARINE CHRONOMETER REPAIRS.—Our Repair Department is in the hands of specially trained and experienced European Watch makers, a fact which has gained for the Company a world-wide reputation. Our prices are uniform and the lowest compatible with the best workmanship. We defy competition.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, and Watchmakers Bombay and Poona.

BUYERS of Sewing Machines please demand an affirmative answer from the Seller if the Machine is manufactured by the Singer Company.—THE SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., Bombay.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED —Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

JAVA CIGARS, Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4, at Rs. 2-8, 2-4, 2 and 1-12 per 100, respectively. These Cigars are Manufactured of Selected and thoroughly Matured Java and Dindigul tobaccos, and we doubt not that they will meet with the entire approval of all who will try them.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, and 31, Abdool Rheman Street, Crawford Market, Bombay.

UNRIVALLED TEAS.—Flowery Orange Pekoe, Pekoe Souchong, Imperial Breakfast Family Mixtures and other Household and Dust Teas, UNSURPASSED for PURITY and DELICACY of FLAVOUR. Fresh Consignments just received. Apply Sharp to MORTON MAJU and Co., 22, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

A SELECTION of English OIL PAINTINGS will be ON VIEW, for a few Weeks only, at JOHN ROBERTS and Co.'s NEW PREMISES, No. 17, Hummum Street. An Inspection is Invited.

£100 INSURANCE BRACE, Rs. 2-8 per Pair. Insures Your Life for a whole Year.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.

AUCTION SALE of the REMAINING FURNITURE, Chubb's and other Safes of the Oriental Bank, TO-DAY, at 1 P. M., Sirdar's Building, Fort.

WANTED, a Competent and Experienced WEAVING MASTER for a local Mill. Apply, stating Terms, with Copies of testimonials, to "C. N. R.," care of this Paper.

WANTED, an EXPERIENCED AYAH, to take charge of a Child between 2 and 3 years of Age. Apply to "C. C.," care of this Paper.

BEST CONSERVES and JELLIES in Fancy China Tea Sets of 21 pieces. Something quite New. Worth presenting. Per Set, Rs. 15 only.—PEARSE & Co., Apollo Street, Bombay.

HAMS, BACON, CHEESE, Just Unpacked per s. s. Himalaya. Prime York Hams, 8 to 11lbs., each Annas 15 per lb.; Best Wiltshire Bacon on Cut, Annas 14 per lb.; Best Double Gloster Cheese on Cut, Annas 14 per lb.—BULL & Co., Apollo Bunder.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive, contains valuable information. Revised and corrected up to date. Price, Rs. 5, with postage, Rs 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a SELECTION of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS, done in VERSE after the manner of various other Great Poets: by W. E. H. Price, Rs. 1-8, postage Annas 4.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business. 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

THE WONDER OF THE DAY!—(400) Days going REGULATORS on weight in splendid WALNUT cases; height 5 feet; Guaranteed to keep perfect time. Price Rs. 125.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Ry. Watchmaker, 42, Medows Street.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a Week, contains Shipping, Arrivals, Departures, Exports, Imports, and other Commercial News.—Subscription Rs. 12 per year.

POONA HOTEL, POONA—Is a First-class Comfortable and Upper Storied Hotel in Poona. Rooms bright, airy, and commodious. Situated in the central and healthiest part of Poona. Each family has a separate Sitting Room. Terms Moderate.

RIPON HOTEL, MAHABLESHWAR.—On a most central and in beautifully sheltered position. Accommodation, appointments, cuisne, and wines unsurpassed. Visitors will do well to communicate with the RIPON before making final arrangements elsewhere.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Stations.

FOR GIFTS to friends at home or for mementoes or keepsakes of India our Establishment offers advantages possessed by none other of its kind in India.—S. J. TELLERY and Co., Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay; in the Mofussil postage extra.

METAL-BODIED RUBBER TYPE.—Just received, a large Consignment of this Type, Type Pallets, &c. Catalogues to be had.—BLOOMFIELD and Co., 21, Medow Street, Bombay.

WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 As. each. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FELIX CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, Importer of French, English and Italian Stores and Wines, Sweets and Chocolates fresh made always ready. Cakes of every description.—83, Meadows Street, Fort.

PRINTING PAPERS, manufactured specially for Indian Markets by Messrs. John Dickinson and Co., London.

SOLUTION of EXCHANGE PROBLEM, by Mr. VRILL. Price Re. 1; with postage Re. 1-1. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!! The Portable ElectricLight Installation of the "Bombay Gazette" has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the ELECTRICIAN, "Bombay Gazette."

THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon-Major A. S. G. Jayakar, Civil Surgeon, Muscat, says:—"I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success. Surgeon M. E. Reporter, 19th Regiment:—"I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious, &c., &c. C Greengrass Esq. Contractor, Tansa W. Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case, R. Crizzie, Esq in charge Tunnels, Goilkara:—"I consider it a marvel. Mrs. Temple, Bellary:—It is a sure cure for malarious fever. P. J. Daly, Esq, Chief Guard, S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drops. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co; PHILLIPS & Co; and DANTRA & Co., at Re. 1.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage; English Subscription, Rs. 17 per year, including Postage.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, the bes Family Aperient Medicine, without Mercury.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS effectual in all Liver Complaints.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Sick Headaches and Giddiness.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Costiveness and Stomach Pains.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Indigestion and Flatulency.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS may be taken at all times without restraint from business of pleasure

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS should be kept ready at hand, as a dose of Aperient Medicines given in time will frequently prevent a severe illness.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS," in a green bottle wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address William Lambert, 8, King William-street, Charing Cross, engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore, purchase without seeing the Government stamp over the cork of the bottle.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS,
W. LAMBERT, LONDON, ENGLAND.

AGENTS WANTED.

WALERS! WALERS!! WALERS!!!

A SHIPMENT of AUSTRALIAN HORSES selected by the well known Importer, C. G BALDOCK, to land at Bombay the first week in November, consisting of Well-bred Carriage Pairs up to 16 hands 3 in. high, weight carrying Cobs, first-class Hacks and Chargers; also some Well-broken single Harness Horses, and a few firstclass Polo Ponies.

REPAIR DEPARTMENT.

OUR resources in this Department have of late greatly developed, and we can execute any Orders relative to Mechanical, Surveying, Drawings Mathematical, Nautical, Optical or Astronomical Appliances as expeditiously and cheaply as any Firm in India, and we rely upon the Superior Character of our work to obtain for us a fair share of Public Patronage. Our European Watchmakers have served their Apprenticeship in the First Manufactories in Europe, and have been selected and brought to India by ourselves and cannot be surpassed for the excellence of their work. Complicated Pieces, such as Repeaters, Calendar-Watches, Chronometers, &c., may be entrusted to us in the full Confidence that the repair will be done in a thoroughly satisfactory Manner and Guaranteed.

Repairs to Jewellery, Spectacles, &c., are most carefully attended to, being under direct European Supervision.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

WALERS! WALERS!! WALERS!!!

MR. J. CAVANAGH, one of the Oldest Shippers in the Trade, begs to inform the Public of Bombay and Western India, that he has arrived in Bombay in the S. S. "TIME," with 250 First-class HORSES. Among them are a lot of Thoroughbreds, some of the well-known W. P. Horses for Commotion, and other Well-bred Horses, including Greys, Also some Well-bred Ponies, Carriage Pairs, &c., &c.

STABLES, opposite the Colaba Tramway Stables.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL"

Is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.

AGENTS WANTED.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.

FIXED DEPOSITS received subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal at 4½ per cent., and for shorter periods at rates to be learnt on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta, and Madras, granted at the best rate of the day.

REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay, Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over, Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short period granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.

GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.

REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted. Passages engaged on best terms possible, Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,
BANKERS, MERCHANTS, AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS,
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE,
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "PULLICATE, LONDON."
A. B. C. CODE USED.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.

INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.

PASSAGES booked by all Lines of Steamers.

All AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.

The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions or Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

GUARANTEES AGAINST EMBEZZLEMENT.

THE NATIONAL GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

THE OLDEST SCOTCH GUARANTEE OFFICE.
[ESTABLISHED, 1863.]
CAPITAL £500,000 | RESERVE £25,000.
HEAD OFFICE:
67, GEORGE STREET, EDINBURGH.

THE ASSOCIATION provides Security for the Actings, Intromissions, and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and responsibility.

PREMIUM periodically REDUCED by Cash Bonus to Policy-holders.

For full particulars apply to

EWART, LATHAM & CO.,
Agents in Bombay.

"THE EARL MISA."

THIS Spanish Nobleman's Vineyards are now to some extent productive of Wine used for distillation, because of the scarcity of really genuine French Cognacs. The EARL'S SPANISH BRANDY is absolutely *pure*, and may be called Invalid's Brandy.

We can supply it for Rs. 35-8 per Case, less 5 per cent. Discount for Cash.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA:—
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.
RETAIL AGENTS IN BOMBAY:—
BEYNON & CO.

HENRY HISCOCKS'
BAKER AND CONFECTIONER,
CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA,

HAS the best located Bakery in Bombay and supplies the principal Clubs and Hotels.

Special Cottage Loaves, 8 to the Rupee.
Superfine Loaves, 12 per Rupee.
Sweet Brown, 12 per Rupee.
Whole Meal, do. do.
Vienna Bread, made to order.
Superior Pastry Flour, 3 Annas a lb.
Bombay Flour, 1½ Anna a lb.
Decorticated Wheat (excellent for porridge), 2 Annas per lb.
Christening, Birthday, and Wedding Cakes, at moderate rates.
Up-country Orders Promptly attended to.
Entirely under English management.

N.B.—Bread supplied daily to Bandora.

A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(In Pamphlet form),
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*,
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 1.

No further withdrawal of Gold from the Bank of England took place yesterday; but Consols declined 1/8 per cent. to 97 7/8; and the market rates of Discount were put up 3/8 per cent. on short London Bills, and ¼ in six months' sight Indian Bank Paper, say to 2 7/8 and 3¼ per cent., respectively. The rate for Indian Sterling Loan remained at 107¾. The price of Bar Silver declined 7/8d. per oz., to 31¼; and Rupee Securities were ¼ per cent. lower, at £65 5/8; while in New York the quotations for the metal was nominal; demand Exchange on London having advanced half a cent to 4·84 dollars. The United States Treasury bought 695,000 ounces of Silver yesterday, at Monday's rate of 70 cents per oz. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in London on India at 30 days' sight remained at 1s. 3d. French Rentes in Paris were unchanged at 98¼; Paris Exchange in London was 1¼ centime higher returning to Saturday's level of fcs. 25·21.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady, last evening; Surats quiet; and Arrivals steady; the day's Sales having aggregated 8,000 bales; East Indians *nil*. Spot prices were all unchanged; but American Arrivals were 1-64d. lower, the extreme quotations being 4 25-64d. for October-November deliveries, and 4 27-64d. for February-March. The day's Imports were 11,000 bales. The Manchester Market was firm.

The price of ready Cotton in New York was still unchanged yesterday, at 8 3-16 cents; but January Futures were 5 points higher, at 8·21 cents. The receipts of the U. S. Ports were 88,000 bales; and the figures for the present season, so far, compare as follows with those in the two preceding years:—

	1893.	1892.	1891.
Tuesday's Receipts	88,000	43,000	62,000
Three days' do.	203,000	164,000	196,000
Since 1st Sept. ...	1,671,000	1,564,000	2,311,000

We have had a quiet market for the staple here again to-day, and prices have declined Rs. 2 per candy, all round. Business has been upon a very small scale. Exporters having bought only 50 bales of ready new Bengal; and contracted for 200 bales of "Good," for January delivery, at Rs. 168¼; while the Mills have bought only 100 old Palitana, at Rs. 201; and 25 ready new Cutch, at Rs. 190 per candy.

WHEAT has again been taken to a very small extent by shippers, in a quiet market; but we still quote as follows:—

White Pessy 91 per cent......	Rs.	4	0	0	per cwt.
Do. 85 "	"	3	14	0	"
No. 1 Club Delhi..............	"	3	15	0	"
Red Delhi....................	"	3	13	0	"
Hard Yellow..................	"	4	2	0	"
Red Ahmedabad	"	3	12	0	"
Hard Red	"	3	11	0	"

SEEDS, from steady, have become quiet in tone with only a small business passing; while *Rapeseed* has declined in value an anna per cwt., and we now quote:—

Linseed..........................	Rs. 7-11-0	to 7-13-0	per cwt
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat...	" 6-10-0		"
Do. do. Cawnpore.	" 6-0-0	to 6-2-0	"
Do. Red do. ...	" 5-13-0		

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton..........................	1,981	bales.
Wheat...........................	9,073	cwts.
Linseed	4,074	"
Rapeseed	1,638	"
Gingelly........................	6,744	"
Poppyseed.......................	1,234	"
Castorseed	3,225	"
Rice............................	4,403	"

FREIGHTS are dull; and the only fresh business reported to-day is 1,000 tons for December-January shipment to Hamburg, at 17s. 3d. per ton.

EXCHANGE has again ruled quiet but firm all day. Opening at 1s. 3 3-32d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 3 1-8d. for Demand, a moderate amount of the latter was given at 1s. 3 5-32d.; and late in the day 1s. 3 1-8d. for Telegraphic was also obtained for ready as well as forward transfer. For three months' sight Credits we have heard of a moderate amount being placed at 1s. 3 5-16d. for this year's delivery, rates closing very steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand...	1s. 3 1/8d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic.........	1s. 3 3-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight ...	1s. 3 3-16d.	"
Credits do. ...	1s. 3 5-16d.	"
Francs do. ...	1·61¼	"

with forward Demand quoted at 1s. 3 1-8 to 5-32d. and Telegraphic at 1s. 3⅛d.

GOVERNMENT PAPER opening at 104 15-16 for Fours for Money, and 104 13-16 for Account, the market remained quiet at about these rates throughout the day, closing on the same level; 98¼ having been the last price for 3½ per Cents.

SHARES remain in the same inanimate state, no fresh business having been reported to-day in any line, and all quotations are unusually unchanged.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, OCT. 31.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	3 7/8
The Manchester Market has been firm.	
2¾ per cent. Consols	97 7/8
3 per cent. Rentes	98¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107¾
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	65 5/8
Bar Silver	31¼

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, OCT. 31.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macnab arrived here this morning.

LIVERPOOL, OCT. 31.

The Anchor Line steamer Armenia left here for Bombay this afternoon.

PLYMOUTH, OCT. 31.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Peshawar arrived here this morning.

The M. M. Co.'s steamer La Seyne, having left Kurrachee, at 2 p.m., on Wednesday, the 1st instant, is expected here on the morning of Friday, the 3rd instant.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

NOVEMBER 1.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon-St. Vincent, perfect.

Telegrams in plain language may be accepted for Brazil. Communication with Santa Catharina Brazil suspended. Communication with Equador interrupted.

Turkish route interrupted beyond Bagdad.

Only one line right to Rangoon. There will consequently be some delay on "deferred" traffic to and from Burma.

Mails for Persian Gulf except Guadar, Jask and Muscat close at Karachi at 11 a.m. on Thursday, the 2nd November.

With effect from Wednesday the 1st November and until further orders the tariff per word in messages between India and Europe will be reduced to rupees three and annas four via Suez and Teheran, rupees two and annas fifteen via Turkey, two annas a word to be added from offices in Burma. Foreign press rates from India and Burma to United Kingdom remain unaltered, complete revised tariff to all others places will shortly be issued.

Route Saigon Bangkok interrupted.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 1st November, 1893.

Via.	Latest Date.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	...	...	..
Teheran	1	2	46 p.m.	...	14
Suez	1	3	0 p.m.	...	3

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay, during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., on 1st November, 1893.

—	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	31	...	3
" Kurrachee	...	35	...	1
" Madras	..	27	...	1

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

McGUIRE—October 25, at Nagpore, C P, the wife of J D McGuire, Assistant Superintendent of Police, of a son.

MACKAY—at Selim Hill, Darjeeling District, the wife of John Mackay, of a son, (prematurely).

SHELFORD—October 28, at "The Bungalow," Spur Tank Road, Madras, the wife of Mr E J Shelford of a daughter.

WARD—October 26, at Mandalay, the wife of T H Ward Agent and Manager Burma Coal Co, Ld, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

AGABEG—October 27, at Calcutta, G L Agabeg, aged 65.

DE LANGE—October 27, at the Eden Hospital, Louisa Ellen Grace de Lange, (Nee Galindo), wife of W J Newton de Lange, aged 23 years.

SHORTLAND—October 23, at Bangalore, Mr Richard Shortland, of Stratford, Essex, late Foreman, Madras Railway, aged 65 years and 10 months.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1893.

THE address of the Dewan of Mysore to the Representative Assembly of that progressive State is always interesting and suggestive. It is a budget statement, accompanied by a short account of the working of the principal departments during the previous year and supplemented and illustrated by a clear presentment of the needs of the State and the measures by which it is proposed to meet them in the ensuing year. The session which was opened on the 23rd of October, was the thirteenth meeting of the Representative Assembly—an institution which has now a recognised and honoured position as a deliberative body, and has contributed most successfully to the realisation of the Maharajah's desire that the government of the State should be for the happiness of the governed. Lord Lansdowne, during his Excellency's visit to the State last November, spoke with particular approval of the constitution and functions of the Representative Assembly, which have worked so well that it was not a mere compliment to say that "there is probably no State in India in which the Ruler and the ruled are on more satisfactory terms." More fortunate than many other Ministers, the Dewan of Mysore was able to congratulate the Assembly upon the exceptional financial prosperity of the past year. The State revenue reached the unprecedented total of a crore and sixty-five lakhs—a figure which compares very satisfactorily with the crore and three lakhs of 1880-81. The year 1885-86 was the first which showed how elastic the revenue of a well-managed State can become. The increase of last year over the year 1891-92 was twenty-four lakhs and a-half. The land revenue rose from eighty lakhs and sixty-four thousand rupees to ninety-four lakhs and a-half, an increase of sixteen and a-half lakhs. The excise on strong liquors went up ten lakhs. Perhaps the increase of over half-a-lakh in the stamp revenue was even a more indisputable indication of greater activity consequent on general prosperity. Another eminently satisfactory item is the revenue of over five lakhs derived from the five per cent. royalty on gold mining, showing an increase of seventy-one thousand rupees on the receipts from this source in the previous year. This gold industry is developing, fees having been paid for prospecting licenses and premia for new leases. The quantity of gold extracted from the Kolar Gold Mines in 1892 amounted to 163,188 ounces, being an increase of 37,757 ounces over the previous year. The Mysore Gold Mining Company obtained sixty-six pound ounces, valued at thirty-six lakhs and a-half. The large increase of the receipts from land were due in part to the taking up of nearly 5,000 acres of new lands for cultivation, yielding a revenue of three lakhs. The favourable rainfall made it possible to get in over seven lakhs standing from the two unfavourable years preceding. The area of land under cultivation during the last twelve years has increased by forty-nine per cent., and the land revenue by thirty-one per cent.

The remarkable figures under the head of excise will, doubtless, attract the critical eye of Mr. W. S. Caine. But though there has been undoubtedly an increase in the consumption of arrack, amounting to nearly thirty-eight thousand gallons in excess of the quantity consumed in the previous years, and the revenue of the State has benefitted by the loyal disposition of the Mysorians to toast the natural prosperity, the bulk of the increase has been obtained at the cost of the middlemen. Arrack alone yielded an increment of about six lakhs, four lakhs and a-half of which were due to the changes of system effected in the previous year. Greater economy in the manufacture of the spirit rendered it possible to increase the duty without raising the price on the consumer, while the State profited to the extent of two lakhs. The increased consumption was chiefly noticeable in and about the Gold Fields, the accursed thirst for gold being about invariably associated with an equally unquenchable thirst for ardent liquors. The special improvement works in progress in the cities of Mysore and Bangalore attracted hither large numbers of Vaddars and other drinking classes in search of employment. It was also found necessary to open nineteen new liquor-shops, in the district of Kadur, in localities adjacent to coffee plantations where the absence of convenient public-houses had given rise to illicit distillation. The gentlemen who sit at home, and write at ease, recommending the total suppression of the manufacture and sale of opium throughout all India, will do well to note the experience of one of the best administered of the Native States in the matter of arrack, in the localities where there were no licensed shops. The illicit trade flourished exceedingly in the absence of competition. When the shops were opened in Kadur the consumption in the year was little short of nine thousand gallons to the discomfiture, it may be hoped, of the illicit distiller, who must have driven a roaring trade while he had the monopoly of supplying plantation hands. The increase of revenue from toddy amounted to four lakhs giving an excellent total of thirteen lakhs and a quarter, which the Dewan rightly regards with unmixed satisfaction, as in this case also the increment has been secured chiefly by the abolition of intermediaries. The administrative change carried out during the year substituted one thousand small toddy-farms for the eight large district farms formerly existing. The small farmers can afford to pay higher rents for the palm groves than the large farmers, but there has been no increase in the number of retail shops, and presumably no increase in the consumption of toddy. The revenue from forests fell off about a lakh and a third, the greater part of which was due to the smaller quantity of sandalwood obtainable, the price of that valuable timber having consequently risen to Rs. 448 per ton—an increase of of Rs. 46 per ton on the prices of 1891-92. This timber might repay the attention of the Forest Department. For the first time the Elephant Kheddas of Mysore became self-supporting. On the other hand, the expenditure was a crore and thirty-five lakhs only, some four and a-half lakhs more than that of the previous year, the available surplus being some twenty lakhs. Sir David Barbour or Sir William Harcourt would be supremely happy if they could show so satisfactory a balance.

The Representative Assembly was informed that the Government have under consideration a measure to prohibit the celebration of infant marriages. The Dewan pointed out to those who considered the proposal calculated to interfere with the liberty of the subject, that the Government have moved in the matter merely in response to the general sentiment of the country, which demands the abolition by law of usages which are opposed to the spirit of the Hindu Shastras and to the best interests of society. His Excellency quoted the returns of the last Census to show that the usages in question prevail to an extent that justifies legislative interference. The number of married girls under nine years of age in 1891 was 18,000 as compared with 12,000 in 1881—an increase of fifty per cent.—while the population increased during the decade only eighteen per cent. Of the 971,500 married women in the State in 1891 over eleven thousand had been married at or before the age of four. Seventy-one infants under one year were married; 349 in their second year, and 2,347 in their third year, while 181,000 had been married between the ages of five and nine. Of these 3,560 were already widows! Five hundred and twelve boys were married before they were four years old and eight thousand between four and nine. Eighty-one thousand boys were married before they were fourteen. The Government by raising the legal age of marriage for boys to fourteen, calculate that they will enable the parents of eighty-two thousand girls to put off their marriage till after they have reached the age of nine; for the usage is to marry boys to girls some few years younger than themselves. The evil is certainly one requiring the intervention of the Government, for, as the Dewan demonstrated, it is one which shows more signs of growth than of decline. At the conclusion of his statesmanlike address, the Dewan was able to announce to the Assembly that the Maharajah had been pleased to accede to their request preferred on former occasions, that the seats of the representatives should be tenable for three years. That interesting experiment of bringing together representatives of the population at large to hear the views of the Government and suggest reforms has been conspicuously successful.

THE Administration Report of the Karachi Port Trust opens with a lament that the estimated and actual income under Revenue do not compare favourably. Nor do they; for the actual income falls short of the estimate for the past year by about a lakh of rupees. All the same, there is a surplus of a lakh and a-half, as the actual expenditure has also been under the estimate. The accounts show a remarkable decline in the prosperity of Karachi as a port during the past year; for whereas in 1890-91 the income of the Port Trust was seven and a-half lakhs, and in 1891-92 nine and-a-half, that of last year was six and a-half; the decrease being attributed to a general slackness of trade and the failure of the wheat crop in the Punjab and Sind. The number of steamers entering the port was fewer and their carrying capacity smaller, and of the imports only railway materials, matches, timber and oilman-stores out of an interminable list showed any sign of healthiness. Ale, beer, wines and spirits, tea and fruit, all have fallen away, and from the increase in the quantity of matches it would appear as if the Karachi merchant has sought solace in the midst of commercial depression in indulgence in the fragant weed. The revenue for the Merewether Pier and Erskine Wharf fell from four and a-half to two and a-half lakhs. But for judicious management the affairs of the Karachi Port Trust would have been in a sorry condition just at present. Expenditure was cut down on all sides, and only one item seems to call for any explanation. Dredging results are shown to have declined by eighty-two thousand tons; a fact which on the face of it appears to indicate mistaken economy. But the quantity of dredging done would doubtless have compared more favourably with that of previous twelve months, had it not been for the loss of the dredger Dubba. Notwithstanding many discouragements, however, the Karachi Port Trust does not lose sight of the necessities of the port. Material has been ordered out from England for an extension of the Erskine Wharf. The laying out of the import yard is also receiving attention. Some difficulty was at first experienced in obtaining a suitable plan, but this has now been secured, and it is approved by the North-Western Railway authorities, the Chamber of Commerce, the Collector of Customs, and the Commissioner of Sind. Further, it has the merit of being cheaper than that at first contemplated by three lakhs. Money has been granted for the purposes of the work, and the Port Trust is in the happy position of having the balance available for the erection of export sheds at Keamari.

REUTER tells us this morning, that the British columns are expected to reach Buluwayo by Saturday, and it requires very little assurance to prophesy the complete destruction of Lobengula's capital. For many years past the Matabele have been allowed to plunder and destroy Mashona property with impunity, but since the Chartered Company began to exercise influence in Mashonaland their raids have not been carried on with impunity. It is calculated that the Matabele impis in the time of Lobengula's father killed in battle, by fire, or murdered, no less than a hundred and fifty thousand peaceful tribesmen, and a well-informed correspondent of the *Times* tells us that atrocities such as these, but in a slightly modified form, have been continued to the present day. Among the Mashonas alone tens of thousands of murders have been committed by the Matabeles for the sheer love of carnage. The necessity for interference had become too pressing to admit of further delay. At the same time Lobengula personally is not held to blame. It is the restless and uncontrollable spirit of his young warriors, which has led to the present disturbances. He has done his best for peace, but his lot is a hard one, and he grows old. The advance of the British columns has apparently not been made a moment too soon, for unless a decisive blow is immediately struck the work will be exceedingly costly. By the end of November the rains will have set in; the rivers risen, and supplies no longer to be counted upon. Added to this, early in January the deadly horse sickness comes, and few even of the "salted" horses can be expected to survive it, while campaigning on foot, is not to be thought of.

THE statement that a steam whaler succeeded in reaching a point within four hundred miles of the north Pole—84 degrees north latitude—is of more than ordinary interest at the present time when the exploits which the Fram promises are a daily topic of conversation. It is urged at home that the log and observations of the whaler, which is named the Newport, shall be overhauled. Her nationality is American, and the American imagination is vivid. Until an adequate test has been applied it would scarcely do to accept without reserve the statement for the point which the Newport claims to have reached is the highest yet recorded. There are, however, circumstances in favour of the accuracy of the statement, for it is known that the last summer was an unusually hot one in northern countries. Both north of America and of Europe the sea was exceptionally free from ice. It is, therefore, within the range of possibility that the whaler did make the point she claims to have made, and if that be so, the chances of the Fram getting well into the pack before the sea closed are unexpectedly great. The Newport only beat the record by forty miles, even assuming her statement to be absolutely true. All the thrilling stories of Arctic exploration, adventure, and hardships will be renewed within the next few years doubtless, for Dr. Nansen and his Fram have competitors not so well equipped or provisioned, who will doubtless undergo many experiences they did not anticipate. As a set-off againt the North Pole expeditions, other adventurous navigators are turning their attention to the South Pole, and the subject is to be discussed shortly before the Royal Geographical Society.

THE quarterly return of accidents on Indian Railways gives the Bombay, Baroda and Central India line the place of honour as regards immunity from casualty. This is a position it invariably holds, while the Southern Maratha line just as surely comes last or very near it. In relation to train mileage run the number was highest on the Dibru-Sadiya line, the proportion of accidents being one in every six thousand and thirty-five train miles run. The Southern Maratha line was next with an accident in every eight thousand three hundred miles. The Bombay Baroda line had but one in six hundred and thirty-two thousand, the Indian Midland Railway, one in every four hundred and thirty-four thousand; the East Indian one in two hundred and eleven thousand, and the Great Indian Peninsula line one in a hundred and sixty-three thousand. Out of a total of over thirty-two million passengers, it is gratifying to learn that only sixteen were injured in accidents to trains, which equals an average of one casualty in every two million and ten passengers travelling, and one in ninety-two million train miles travelled. Including casualties to passengers from causes other than accidents to trains and rolling-stock the loss of the total numbers of passengers killed and injured were thirteen and fifteen, respectively, giving an average of one killed in two and a half millions and one injured in six hundred and forty-three thousand, or an average in the total number of killed and injured of one in every half million—so remarkably small a proportion as to speak volumes for the care with which Indian Railways are managed.

THE effect of the repeal of the Sherman Act upon the English exchange has been inappreciable, though silver fell yesterday in London to thirty-one pence half-penny the ounce. On the Eastern trade the first effect has been, as might be expected, far more serious. Opium which stood at Rs. 1,190 per chest, on Monday morning, fell yesterday to Rs. 1,080. This is apparently due to panic, and a recovery may be expected. Silver rose yesterday morning in the Bombay bazaars one and-a-half per cent., to fall later on, when the news came of the decline in London. But the decline has not been excessive or at all as considerable as was apprehended.

MR. F. S. MULLALY, of the Police Department, who is on special duty for the purpose of detecting the culprit in the Guntakal murder, arrived at Secunderabad on the 28th instant, having previously made local enquiries at Guntakal itself.

COLONEL SHORTLAND, R.A., whose period of service is just about to expire, leaves this country for good, we understand, on Saturday next, by the Euphrates.

MR. A. F. SEALY, M.A., who retired recently from the post of Director of Public Instruction, Cochin, was, on Sunday morning, ordained a Deacon at St. John's Church, Bangalore, by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Madras. He will be placed in charge of the Church at Cochin, which he has served as a Lay Trustee for several years.

COLONEL OLCOTT sailed for Colombo on Saturday, in the Golconda, to meet Mrs. Besant and Countess Wachtmeister. The party will lecture at Colombo, Kandy, and Galle, and then cross to Tuticorin, where they will commence the South Indian half of Mrs. Besant's tour. They are timed to reach Madras on or about the 20th December. Mrs. Besant's first public address will be on the 21st December.

A PARIS correspondent writes: The old and oft-smitten poplar at the Trianon Dairy, which Marie Antoinette planted 110 years ago, was blown down on Saturday night. It was for many years in a mutilated state, and propped up by masonry. With an eye to the picturesque, and possibly as an unconscious protest against the stiffness of the gardens of Versailles, it was originally set in a slanting position. This poplar had a great diameter. It was sent to Marie Antoinette from Lombardy by her brother, the Archduke, afterwards Emperor, Francis.

AGAIN and again the General Prisons Board for Ireland have drawn attention to the complaints of their Inspectors-General of the practice of sending old offenders to prison on very short sentences. Their remonstrances, however, appear to have had little effect upon the Justices, cases of this class being shown by the official returns just published to be quite as numerous in proportion to the total number of commitments as heretofore. The Board, in its annual report, once more makes complaint of the evil and inutility of the system. To send prisoners to gaol, it observes, for 24 hours, or perhaps three days, who have been 200 or 300 times in prison before, amounts simply to a delusion. All these must be washed and cleansed, and probably sent to hospital from the effects of drink, to be there cared for and attended to, and rendered physically fit for re-indulgence in crime after a short rest in gaol

SHAKESPEARE, it seems, was right after all in calling the toad "venomous" as well as "ugly," and the witches in Macbeth, when they added a toad to the ingredients of the poisonous "hell-broth," knew what they were about. Dr. Leonard Guthrie has come upon a curious account of a wicked Italian woman, whose husband was dying of dropsy. He took so long about it that his wife became tired of the process, and thought she would help him on. She accordingly caught a toad and put it in his wine, so that he should drink the liquid and die, but instead of doing this, to her astonishment he completely recovered. "Forty years ago," says a correspondent of the "Lancet," "this story would have been scouted as mythical, but now we know that it is precisely what the woman would have expected if she had only been acquainted with the researches of modern pharmacology." The skin of the toad, it is explained, secretes a poison, the active principle of which—phrynin—has an action very much resembling that of digitalis, which is the remedy, par excellence, for dropsy depending on heart disease. This medical correspondent thinks it quite possible that, some of these days, we may find an enterprising firm advertising essence of toad as of superlative virtue for the cure of dropsy.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE AFRICAN WARS.

ADVANCE ON THE MATABELE CAPITAL.

CAPE TOWN, Oct. 31.

The British Columns are expected to reach Buluwayo on the 4th November.

The Matabele have repeatedly cut the telegraph line.

DEFEAT OF THE MATABELE.

LONDON, Nov. 1.

The *Times* publishes a telegram from South Africa, which states that the Matabele have been defeated in several engagements, that they are quite demoralised, and that Lobengula has retreated, and is now being pursued by the Chartered Company's men. Information from the same source states that Major Adams and Major Forbes now occupy Buluwayo with their columns.

The losses suffered by the Whites so far are but slight.

A NEW BOMBAY JUDGE.

It is officially announced that Mr. Ranade has been appointed to succeed the late Mr. Telang, as Judge of the High Court, Bombay.

NEW SECRETARY OF POST OFFICE.

Mr. Spencer Walpole has been appointed Secretary to the Post Office, in succession to the late Sir Arthur Blackwood.

THE LONDON UNEMPLOYED.

A Conference was held at the Mansion House, yesterday, at which the Lord Mayor presided, for the purpose of organising relief measures for the unemployed of London. Leading men of all religions, politics, and trade were present, and the public were asked to subscribe liberally to the different charities. A committee of enquiry was appointed.

A SORTIE FROM MELILLA.

MADRID, Oct. 31.

The Spanish Commander has made a successful sortie from Melilla, and relieved the forts which the Moors had invested.

THE SILVER QUESTION.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.

The House of Representatives will to-day discuss the Bill adopted by the Senate, which differs from the Bill passed by the House of Representatives, inasmuch as it commits the Government to bimetallism whenever they consider it feasible.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, Nov. 1.

The death is announced of Major-General Sir C. Teesdale.

THE KABUL MISSION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Nov. 1.

A telegram received yesterday evening, stated that Sir Mortimer Durand had a long interview with the Amir; and another official report, dated Indiki, 29th October, reports all well with the Mission.

KHAGAN SUPPLIES.

Another favourable report was this morning received concerning the excellent progress made in the importation of supplies on the Khagan Road.

THE KIDDERPORE DOCKS.

It is now practically decided that the suggestion to the effect that the interests and sinking fund of the Kidderpore Docks being charged to revenues of the Empire will be rejected by the Financial Department, the reason being that the finances of the Government are very low at the present time; and also that the tax-payers of other parts would naturally object to the proposal being adopted.

OPIUM RULES IN BURMA.

The Burma Opium Rules have been finally revised in the Legislative Department, and will proceed to the Financial Department immediately.

MR. KELLY'S MURDER.

The decision regarding Mr. Kelly's murder will probably be arrived at early next week.

LORD WENLOCK AT HYDERABAD,

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

HYDERABAD, Nov. 1.

Last night, Lord Wenlock, the Governor of Madras, and Lady Wenlock, accompanied by Mr. Maccartie, Private Secretary, Lord Douglas Compton, A.-D.-C., arrived at Hyderabad, having travelled by special train from Bijapur. The train steamed into the station a little after 6-30, under a salute of seventeen guns. A guard-of-honour of the 2nd Nizam Infantry with band was drawn up inside the station, where H. E. the Governor was received by Mr. T. J. C. Plowden, Resident, Sir Asman Jah, and General Stewart, Commanding the Secunderabad District. A large number of officers of the Secunderabad Garrison and Hyderabad officials were also present. Their Excellencies, after being presented to the Minister and few other nobles, drove to the Residency, where a dinner was given, at which H. H. the Nizam, attended by two Aides-de-Camp, and Nawab Vikar-ul-Mulk were present. Owing to indisposition Sir Asman Jah was unable to come.

This morning a grand review of troops was held at Secunderabad. Owing to his recent accident at Ootacamund Lord Wenlock was unable to ride, and accordingly drove on the ground, in an open barouche, in which also were Lady Wenlock, Miss Plowden, and an A.-D.-C. The morning was beautifully fine and bright, and a large number of spectators were present. All troops of the Secunderabad Garrison were out, and the sight was magnificent.

H. H. the Nizam paid a visit to Lord Wenlock at the Chadderghat Residency, at noon. A company of the Suffolk Regiment with band and colors was drawn up opposite the steps as a guard-of-honor, and the 1st Madras Lancers lined the entrance of the road to the Residency. H. H. the Nizam arrived about 12-30 a.m., a salute of twenty-one guns being fired on his arrival and also on his departure by the Artillery of the Hyderabad Contingent. The first Assistant to the Resident, Private Secretary to Lord Wenlock, and the Residency Staff received the Nizam on alighting, who was accompanied from the palace by his Military Secretary, the Resident, and Lord Douglas Compton, A.-D.-C. to Lord Wenlock. At the entrance of the hall the Nizam was received by Lord Wenlock and conducted to a seat where the usual formalities were gone through. After the departure of the Nizam Lord Wenlock received visits from Sir Asman Jah, Sir Kurshed Jah, and Nawab Vikar-ul-Mulk, who were received by a guard-of-honour of the Madras Infantry.

At 3-30, Lord Wenlock returned the Nizam's visit, being accompanied by his Staff. At the entrance of the palace the party was received by the Minister, and led to the Durbar Hall, where H. H. the Nizam met his Excellency at the entrance. A guard-of-honour of the Arab bodyguard with band was drawn up inside the palace, which was a magnificent spectacle. The usual formalities were again gone through, and his Excellency departed under a salute of seventeen guns, which were also fired on his arrival. To-night he dines with H. H. the Nizam.

MADRAS, Nov. 1.

Lord Wenlock arrived at Hyderabad last night. He was received by the troops in garrison. This morning he was visited at the Residency by H. H. the Nizam.

THE PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

FIRST SITTING.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 1.

The Provincial Conference opened this afternoon in a *mandap* erected near the Runchordlal Charitable Dispensary. About one hundred and fifty delegates were present from all parts of the Bombay Presidency. There was a large attendance of visitors. The delegates were met by a committee of local gentlemen, headed by the Hon'ble Mr. Runchordlal Chotalal and the Hon'ble Mr. Setalvad. The principal delegates were: Mr. Dinshah Wacha, Dr. Bahadurjee, Dr. Balchandra, Dr. Deshmukh, Messrs. Bal Gangadhar Tilak, M. P. Mody, Kavi D. Dayabhoy, Seth Manibhoy Premabhoy, and Professor D. Sethna. A letter was read from the Hon'ble Mr. P. M. Mehta regretting his absence aud wishing the Conference every success.

The Hon'ble Mr. Chotalal, on behalf of the reception committee, welcomed the delegates. He said their presence spoke highly of their love for their country's good, and their faith, that proper representations would receive due consideration from the Government. It was a matter of regret if there were misunderstandings in some quarters and a belief that persons who took part in the Conference were discontented with the present administration of the country. If such has been the fact, he would have hesitated to take part in such an assemblage. He, however, believed that the educated people of the country thought it their duty to try their best to promote the true happiness of their fellow-countrymen by all constitutional means. No honest person could doubt that the paople of this country were benefitted by the present administration, and they were grateful to the Government. Still, there were points in the administration which needed improvement, and it was desirable that intelligent and experienced persons should try to represent their views to theGovernment. He, Mr. Chotalal, invited the attention of the delegates to the questions of public health, education, and morality. It was a matter of regret that millions of human lives should be lost for want of proper sanitary measures. It was absolutely necessary that the use of intoxicating drinks and drugs should be curtailed, and Government should be asked to assist by giving local option or some such measure. The delegates should also turn their attention to the introduction of new industries. Speaking of Mr. Sayani he said they had large Hindu and Mahomedan communities in Ahmedahad, and they had always worked together lovingly. The principle of religious tolerance was observed, and all inhabitants were strictly law-abiding, and no unnecessary friction ever took place.

Dr. Bhalchundra proposed, Mr. Manibhoy Premabhoy seconded, and Mr. Chotalal supported the proposition, that Mr. Sayani should preside, which was carried unanimously.

The President said:

Gentlemen,—I beg to tender my most cordial thanks to you for doing me the honour to elect me as the President of your Conference. I am fully aware of my own defects and of the fact that there are many other gentlemen who would have done better justice to this post than I can; and I value the honour the more as it has been done from the praiseworthy motive that, so far as the men of light and leading in this most advanced province of the empire are concerned, there is to be no distinction between the Hindoos and the Mahomedans and the Parsees, and that all of them shall in the future, as they have done in the past, live as brethren and peaceful members of one great community, having for their object the advancement of common interests and the fulfilment of common aspirations, (Cheers.) And it is a graceful act on the part of this Conference that in this beautiful but essentially Hindoo city, founded by the enlightened liberality of a Mahomedan Prince—enlightened, I mean, according to the best lights of his own times, a Mahomedan gentleman should be invited to preside at the important political gathering of the Presidency for progress and amelioration of its people. It proves that the people of this Presidency generally are bent upon steadfastly adhering to the great principles which they have laid down for their guidance, namely: (1) True loyalty to the established government of this country; (2) Peace and harmony amongst themselves; and (3) Progress in their moral and material coddition. (Cheers.) It is no doubt true that these principles are occasionally broken though not by the men of light and leading, nor by the people at large, but by a few misguided persons. But such persons form but a microscopic minority of the inhabitants. (Hear, hear.) Having been slow to avail themselves of the benefits of the education that is provided for them by an enlightened government, this minority are out of touch with the better classes, and therefore out of the reach of the influence of all that is politically, socially, and morally the best in the country. I have no hesitation in proclaiming from this public platfrom that the breakers of the peace which the benign rule of our Gracious Queen-Empress has firmly established in this country have not only no sympathy from representative assemblies like ours—(cheers)—but are actually regarded by them as public enemies—enemies of their country and of its people. (Renewed cheers.) They damage our country's cause and retard our progress, and deserve, therefore, to be suppressed with the high hand of the law and the united voice of that majority of the peaceful and law-abiding inhabitants who form the bulk of the population. The peace-breakers, whether Hindoos or Mahomedans, or of any other class or race, are a thorn in the side of the Government and in the side of that vast majority—the majority, I unhesitatingly declare, who are actuated by a brotherly love towards each other as sons of a common soil, as subjects of a common and beneficent Government, at whose head stands that eminently Gracious Lady Sovereign than whom no more illustrious has ever adorned the English throne. (Loud cheers.) I repeat we are a majority having only common ends and common aspirations to realise and common objects to fulfil. A merciful Providence has in its wisdom bound us together by the ties of common weal and common woe, and whom an all ruling destiny has placed in a common boat. Each of us, therefore, is bound to see not only to his own safety but also to the safety of all his fellow passengers in the same boat with him. But mischief-mongers will exist in every country, even in the most enlightened country, who would thoughtlessly and foolishly endeavour to upset the boat. Their attempts are, however, bound to prove futile. Or it may be that at times a moral east wind may simultaneously blow in different parts of the world, having no possible connection with each other. Even such a gale may prove detrimental to our general progress. It is necessary, therefore, to guard against their evil effects. Unions like ours are the best antidote to the evils I have been describing—(cheers)—evils which are so injurious to our healthy, moral, social, and political progress. It is for these reasons that I rejoice in your motive in electing me as your president and heartily reciprocate your feelings, and as an orthodox Mahomedan I beg to assure you that no true Mahomedan—I mean a Mahomedan who really believe in his religion and has studied it as every true Mahomedan is bound to study his religion, in fact every Mahomodan who has a true regard for his religion, would ever think, I was going to say, would ever condescead to think, of injuring his fellow countrymen, nay even his fellow human beings. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) For doing so would be an act against his religion in a twofold manner: firstly, in disturbing the administration of an established government which every true Mahomedan by his religion is bound to support; and, secondly, in injuring his fellow human beings whom the selfsame God has created. Persons having a superficial knowledge of our Mahomedan religion are very apt to be led away into believing that our religion encourrges injury to our fellow human beings. I beg here publicly to deny it totally. I maintain that it is a gross and unmitigated libel to our religion to say so, and I am prepared to conclusively prove my statement. A Mahomedan is bound by his religion to tender infinite reverence to his Creator and to appreciate His works; and there is no nobler work of the Creator on this earth than man. I am however, digressing, and I will not, therefore, pursue this subject further on this occasion. But having given you the assurance I have, I will only exhort my fellow subjects—Hindoos, Parsees, Eurasians, and Europeans to extend their kindly sympathy to us, Mahomedans, who are their fellow brethren and fellow subjects and to have regard to their present exceptional position, and to sympathise with them, for a generous heart will not tread upon a poor, uneducated, and even misguided fellow brother, and it is to the true self-interest even of the Hindoos, to put forth brotherly efforts for bringing about the amelioration of even Mahomedans, for broad statesmanship consists not in marching fast and leaving the stragglers behind; especially when these stragglers form no inconsiderable a minority, but in encouraging these very stragglers and in bringing them up on a line with us so that the whole country may march with equal pace and reach its goal all in a solid phalanx to the lasting benefit of the country, at the same time rendering the work of administration more easy, and thus invoking the good will of our rulers and the blessing of merciful Providence. (Cheers.) Since it was first announced that I was to have the honour of presiding at this Conference, I have been asked by several persons what the difference is between the National Congress, the Provincial Conference and the Provincial Industrial Conference. I will therefore, avail myself of this opportunity to briefly answer these questions. To you, gentlemen, the aims and objects of the respective assemblies are well known, but it will be as well that a brief but explict explanation should be given once for all to those who seem to be unacquainted with them. A Provincial Conference consists of representatives from various parts of a particular province. It deals with administrative matters affecting that particular province. It considers how far these matters of administration are of a beneficent or injurious character; and it also considers important political matters generally affecting the whole of British India. The latter are recommended to the annual convention known as the Congress at which representatives from all parts of the country assemble for deliberation. Those topics which are peculiar to a province are dealt with by the Conference of the Province itself just as we have met to-day. The Provincial Assembly generally meets some time before the National Congress. Following the broad methods of the National Congress, it concentrates its attention on political matters alone. It does not consider the material or the moral welfare of the people of the province except so far as they directly affect the political progress of the province. It meets annually at such places in the province as may be previously determined upon. It will be seen, therefore, that like the National Congress it is a political body, but its scope and territorial limits are more limited. That in matters affecting the political welfare of the whole of the country it is an anciilary body to the National Congress. That in matters affecting the political welfare of its own province it is an independent body. The National Congress consists of representatives from various provinces of British India. It deals with political matter affecting the whole country. No doubt to arrive at a proper consideration of problems affecting the political welfare of the whole of British India, it has to take into consideration the needs and the wants or each province, but it does not take in hand the provinces separately. It deals with each province as an integral part of the whole country. Further, the National Congress like the Provincial Conference concentrates its attention to political matters. It does not consider the material or the moral welfare of the people, except so far as they directly affect the political progress of the country as a whole. It meets annually at such places as are previously determined upon. It meets at various places in British India. Its place of meeting is not confined to any particular city or any particular province. It was, indeed, once intended that it should meet in England with a view to enable Englishmen to disabuse themselves of some false impressions created about its sayings and doings. The intention, however, has not yet been carried out for various reasons, chief amongst which I understand to be the difficulty of getting a hearing so long as the Home Rule Bill blocks the way. A Provincial Industrial Conference consists of representatives from various places in a province to consider its material development from the industrial standpoint. The Bombay Provincial Industrial Conference meets annually at Poona which is the centre of mental activity. It is not a political association, but it does affect politics in so far as dissertation of an economic character influences the industrial progress of the country. I have thus far described the character of each of the aforesaid organisations, not because you are ignorant of the function of each of them, but because there exist among some people hazy notions about their true aim and object. I have thought it better in our interest to describe them so that definite and clear ideas may prevail on these matters. I will now proceed to another matter of which I am reminded by the above considerations. It has been objected that the National Congress is a useless association, and, perhaps, even mischievous. This and other objections against that body have been fully answered by its most prominent members and supporters, and by none I should say more incisively and emphatically than by the late lamented and highly esteemed Mr. George Yule, and by my own townsman theHonourable Mr. P. M. Mehta—(cheers)—the former at the Allahabad Congress of 1888, and the latter at the Calcutta Congress of 1890. I apprehend, now that Provincial Conferences here and in Bengal have become more active, similar objections will be made against them. I propose, therefore, to endeavour to lay before you, and through you before the public, why I consider a Provincial Conference is an organisation every way calculated for the good of the people and even of the Government. In fact, I conceive their chief object to be to assist the Government in better apprehending the legitimate wants and wishes of our people. Briefly, the advantages of holding a Provincial Conference, are, amongst others, these:—Firstly, it induces representatives from various parts of a province to travel from their respective places to the place of holding the Conference; and this simple fact by itself is productive of much good, for the natives of this country are usually unwilling to move from their homes, and I understand it was with a view to counteract their home-sick habits that Hindoo sages of yore enjoined upon them the undertaking of pilgrimages. If our Conference can therefore, bring about a more travelling spirit amongst our fellow countrymen and do nothing more, even then it will deserve to exist and to be encouraged to continue its existence. If religious pilgrimages are conducive to religious welfare, I do not see why political pilgrimages should not be equally beneficent in ministering to the political welfare of our country, (Hear, hear,) The advantages of travelling are so great and so well appreciated by Englishmen, who are at present the greatest travellers or globe-trotters in the world, that I need not here advert to them further. Secondly, it brings together representative persons from different parts of the province, and promotes friendly intercourse between them. The various communities who live wide and apart, come once a year into closer contact, and are enabled by such contact to exchange their thoughts and feelings and to understand each other's position better. This is a very useful thing both for the people and the Government. Mixed meetings of persons of education and position invariably lead to good, and are an important factor towards social progress, In short, they promote good feeling and foster genuine respect and regard for each other. Thirdly, it brings about friendly and well-regulated discussion, and serves to correct local prejudices and to control selfish ideas, and teaches different communities to live and to let live. Thus the faculty of calm discussion is immensely cultivated, and we are taught to take broad and lofty survey of all important questions from an impartial and unimpassioned standpoint. If we had Municipal and Local Conferences as we have had Provincial Conferences and the National Congress, it is probable that the deplorable disturbances of August would not have occurred, and even if they had, they would have been mitigated if not nipped in the bud, and the Government would have been saved from a deal of trouble and anxiety. It was lately stated, in jest of course, that in Bombay three was no necessity of calling out the military—the National Congress could have met at Pydhownie, passed a resolution condemning the riots, and the rioters would have dispersed without any further ado. I admit that such a feat could not have been performed, either by the National Congress or by the Provincial Conference, nay, even by the House of Parliament itself. For if such be the power and influence of deliberative assemblies, who would have ever heard of Coercion Bills and all about Ulster and Belfast, and many other political events besides of the last seven years in Ireland. But such things would have been impossible if there had been a perfect harmony prevailing amongst all the members of both the large communities living in Bombay. That the contagion did not spread to the higher classes was due to the harmony prevailing amongst them. It is necessary to educate the people in order to prevent them from resorting to disorderly behaviour. The great misfortune of India is that it is inhabited by several people who differ from each other in race, religion, and language. Again, even elementary education is unknown among them. In more favoured countries the different hordes of people settling at different times have all been blended into one, and thus at present they have practically become of one race, of one religion, and of one language, and are infinitely better educated. The result is a strong united nation. Unfortunately we in India have not yet attained that unity, but all the influences to be witnessed at present are I hope tending towards it. Hence it is specially important that Government should encourage all those functions which directly or indirectly tend to bring the various communities into more friendly intercourse. Our Government is admittedly a strong Government, which has brought in its train Western culture and commerce, and the last though not the least Western liberty—liberty of thought and of action, and is inclined with the ideas of individual liberty in thought and in action, and cannot possibly be afraid of a little ebullition of expression. Indeed, the expression of ideas and of grievances enables them to come to a better understanding of the wants and feelings of the people, and acts as a safety valve. As Mr. Lowell has observed, it is only by the ventilation of the wrongs of men that the rights of mankind are asserted. (Hear, hear.) Government has itself acknowledged the fact by giving us local self-government, by admitting elected members to the Legislative Councils, and by giving its members the right of interpellation, and can very well afford to allow us to express our feelings with the noble object of availing ourselves of their protecting presence amongst us to endeavour as best we may, to attain social, moral, and political progress, and to become, as they have become, one in thought, if not in religion and race, and one in nation, under their fostering care and guardianship. (Cheers.) A house divided against itself will not be capable of promoting its collective interests. In the same manner a country divided against itself cannot expect to be capable of promoting its national interests. To make any real, tangible, and permanent progress the whole population of the country must act in union. All the various communities must be educated to learn that they have common aspirations and common interests. The two large communties in this country are the Hindoos and the Mahomedans. They cannot indeed have one religion but they must learn to meet each other to a certain extent. They both believe in one God, and must learn to observe forbearance and neutrality. In fact the forbearance and tolerance expected of a man are generally in direct proportion to his education. If they cannot have a common language they must for political purpose adopt the English language which is fast becoming the common language of politics. Both Hindoos and Mahomedans have indeed indentical aspirations and identical interests. The days of one man creeping over another and one clan enslaving another are for ever gone. All our best institutions ought to be cosmopolitan. The National Congresses know no difference of race or religion. The Provincial Conferences follow suit. The Government are strictly neutral. This spirit of tolerance and forbearance must be encouraged by every well-wisher of India, and if the Congress and the Conference will have done nothing more than fostered this spirit of tolerance, and thus removed a strong barrier to nationalization they will have deserved to be enshrined in letters of gold. I am aware that many persons are of opinion that it is foolish to entertain such ideas, and that such ideas are chimercial, but I venture to say that if these ideas are fostered and are allowed to take deep root they are bound to result in the highest good. Let it be remembered that the world has advanced in its progress by men of ideas. When such men have fostered the ideas the men of action follow. In placing the Indian Budget before the House of Commons lately, the Under-Secretary of State for India is reported to have said: "The Government of India desired a strong, orderly, and progressive rule, and to blend the different races aad faiths into one harmonious whole, and to raise the people in the moral, intellectual, and social scale of nations." We all, of course, approve of this desire and give Government credit for cherishing it, and we must put forth our best endeavours to assist Government in carrying out the noble object they have in view. There can be no permanent political progress without the concurrent, moral, intellectual, and social progress, and it is our duty, as it is the desire of Government, to help the cause of social progress. I am painfully aware of the many and serious obstacles in our way, but if we are true to ourselves, and if each of us relying on merciful Providence does his best, I have every reason to hope sooner or later we are bound to succeed. If it is intended to blend the various races inhabiting this country the best way to do it is to make them fit to do so. In order to have peace in the family all the different members of the family must learn to control their respective idiosyncracies, to accommodate each other, and to strive to promote each other's welfare. If some of the members of the family are of tender age the elder members must protect them; if some of them are uneducated then the others must educate them; if some of them have certain susceptibilities then the others must respect them and so on. In fact, each one must to the best of his ability, and with such light as he possesses, contribute to the general good of the family. If the elder and wiser ones were to discard the younger and more ignorant ones, the result would be that the family would be ruined, for all the members are in the same boat. Applying to the nation these principles appertaining to the family, I would advise my Hindoo brethren to help their Mahomedan brethren to educate themselves, and I would entreat my Mahomedan brethren not to molest the susceptibilities of our Hindoo brethren. I will remind my Hindoo brethren that it was during the period of Mahomedan Rule of India that the vernacular literatures of India sprang up; that the Ramayana, the Mahabharata, and the Puranas were translated into the vernacular dialects. That the artificial barriers which Hinduism had set up between man and man were pulled down to a considerable extent. That there arose amongst them such great reformers as Kabir, Chaitanya, and Nanak, who protested against caste, and preached the equality of man as our Mahomedan religion preaches universal brotherhood. That the Hindoos were treated liberally, and were given high offices in the State, and were so much encouraged in all manners that high caste Hindoo ladies, casting aside their original prejudices, willingly allowed themselves to be wedded to Mahomedan princes. I will remind them of all these and other kindred matters, and for our country's sake I will exhort them once more to fraternise with their Mahomedan brethren, so that both of them may live in peace and harmony. In conclusion, on behalf of the Conference, I beg to thank the reception committee for the very warm welcome they have given us in this city. (Cheers.) That this ancient capital of Guzerat should have aroused itself from its political torpor and realized its responsibility is indeed a source of the greatest satisfaction. The activity and enthusiasm shown on this particular occasion confirm the belief that this ancient city is still destined to play an important part in the intellectual and political history of this country. It only remains to add that in discussing the important matters, which are likely to come before us, a spirit of caution and moderation, both in thought and in language will be duly evinced. A well-trained and well-balanced mind never descends to demagogueism. Whatever we discuss we must do it in moderate language and with a sense of the responsibility which we owe in the first place to ourselves, and, secondly, to our rulers. It is not high-flown language, but sound and good reasoning that will impress itself on the minds of those to whom it is intended to be addressed. We must remember that Rome was not built in a day. That a slow but a steady progress is more permanent. That land which is heated sooner also cools down earlier whilst water which is heated slower also cools down later. A variety of important subjects in connection with the administration of this great Presidency will come before you, such as the recent rules regarding the allocation of non-official seats in the Enlarged Legislative Council and the expediency of fostering all branches of education, the extreme desirability of separating revenue from judical functions, and minor subjects, too, which have been more or less the subject of public criticism in the press and of grievances in the districts, such as the harsh operation of the Salt, Abkari, and Forest laws, will also be brought forward along with such questions as Village Sanitation and so forth. I am sure, gentlemen, that in the deliberation of these various questions you will bring to bear on them your individual and collective experience and wisdom With these observations I conclude my brief and imperfect address, fully trusting that merciful Providence will lead us aright, and that the efforts of this Conference will result in good both for the Government and our people.

The President read a latter from the Anjuman-i-Islam, Surat, which stated that they were against the movement, complaining that the Surat delegates were elected by a society, the existence of which was unknown in Surat. The President remarked that the letter did not assign any reason for the opposition to the movement, and such simple assertion did not become the prudence of a properly-constituted body. Had they come forward their views would have received their attention. Whatever the Surat Anjuman might say, this much was certain that their brethren of the Bombay Anjuman had always been loyal supporters of the Congress.

The Conference adjourned till eight o'clock to morrow morning.

THE RECENT CYCLONE IN THE BAY.

THE SHIP WOODBURN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT).

CALCUTTA, Nov. 1.

The Ship Woodburn arrived at Calcutta this afternoon. She presents a sorry spectacle. The whole decks are swept clean, not a deck-house, mast, or rail standing. She left Chittagong on the 21st ultimo, and got into the cyclone on the 22nd. The mizen-mast was the first to go; as it fell it broke the rail which, striking the Captain, fractured his thigh, and he received internal injuries. Other masts had been cut away. Then the boats went, and then with most of the deck fittings she made good deal of water, but the pumps held it out. Cargo of jute was damaged, and a large quantity jettisoned, as it began to swell and the docks were bulging. The vessel drifted utterly helpless till the 29th ultimo, when she got dangerous near False Point, she was taken in tow shortly after by the s. s. Nevassa. The Captain has been taken to hospital. Some crew also were injured.

A SIXTH HIGH COURT JUDGE FOR MADRAS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Nov. 1.

It is stated that in consequence of the Secretary of State refusing to sanction the appointment of a sixth High Court Judge the Government will be asked to raise the jurisdiction of the City Civil Court to Rs. 5,000, and appoint a second judge.

THE PRABHAS PATAN RIOTS.

(FROM CORRESPONDENTS.)

JUNAGAD, Nov. 1.

Ganeshdas, recalled, deposed that he saw Musalmans pushing back the police from a window on the *chapri*. He was himself wounded by a stone. He escaped towards Narsingghat, but was followed by three Musalmans who struck him on the face, which left scars. He was also struck on the back. He was very badly hurt.

Shiaramdas Veragi was next examined. He said the Musalmans attacked him, caught hold of him, and struck him. He was asked to utter the name of Alla. He uttered Ram. He was hit a blow with a stick across his mouth, which broke three of his teeth. He got two axe wound on his head. Marks of wounds of sticks on his back still exist. He became insensible and found himself half in the river. Then he removed himself into a gumpha, where the police found him.

Jeram Soni of Veraval, next examined, said he saw Nagardas struck. He was on the *chapri* with Trikum and two Bavas. He saw two bavas, and Trikum struck. He had covered himself with a quilt. The bodies of other people were piled upon him, and the whole was set on fire. He himself slipt away and swam to the opposite bank His examination will be continued to-morrow.

THE NEW JUDGE.

DHULIA, Nov. 1,

Your announcement regarding the Honorable Mr. Ranade, in your issue of the 31st October, was received most enthusiastically by his friends and admirers here.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE weekly meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, Dr. Cowasji Hormusji presided, and there were also present:—Messrs. G. W. Roughton, Grattan Geary, the Hon. Mr. Javerilal Umiashanker Yajnik, Dr. A. G. Viegas, Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna, Messrs Kavasji Merwanji Shroff, Harkisondas Narotumdas, K. N. Kabraji, and the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram.

MR. HEWETT'S PENSION.

The Committee considered lettter from the Commissioner, forwarding a statement of services, of Mr. C. J. Hewett, Chief Inspector, Water Works Department, from 1st December, 1859, to 30th September, 1893, and requesting sanction under regulation 15 (*e*) of the new Pension Regulations to a monthly pension of Rs. 150 being granted to him from the 1st instant. Also requesting that under regulation 15 (*d*) a good service pension of Rs. 25 per mensem might be granted to Mr. Hewett.

Mr. Roughton remarked that Mr. Hewett looked healthy and young, and he might be sixty years old, but Mr. Roughton wanted to know if there was any special reason why he should retire on pension. The record showed that Mr. Hewett had rendered exceptionally good service. But that was not the only question before them to determine. He thought there was something behind which was the cause of asking Mr. Hewett to retire.

The Municipal Commissioner said that every year he received a return from heads of departments of such employes whose age varied from 55 years to 60 years and upwards, and he carefully went through the returns. In consultation with the heads of departments and of his own personal knowledge he determined as to whether superannuated officers were, or not, fit to discharge the duties which they were called upon to perform. In the present case he had consulted Mr. Tomlinson, the water engineer, and he agreed with the Engineer from his own personal knowledge that Mr. Hewett was no longer fit to discharge the duties of his office.

Dr. Viegas agreed with Mr. Geary and Mr. Roughton, and said that Mr. Hewett looked healthy enough to be able to serve the Municipality for ten years more. He thought it was adding to the burdens of the Municipality, if Municipal servants who had rendered good service to them and who were capable of doing further good service were compelled to retire.

The Municipal Commissioner said that the Standing Committee had nothing to do with the retirement of a Municipal servant. The Committee, he submitted, was not competent to criticize his knowledge of work done by any particular officer under him. How could the Committee know anything about the work done by a particular officer in a particular department.

Dr. Viegas was of opinion that the Committee ought to be careful how they applied the rule of good service pension.

Mr. Geary said that he would not mind a man of sixty-one years of age in their service, if he was in a good state of health, and was quite fit to do his duty. A man who had been doing good service should not be compelled to retire.

The Municipal Commissioner said that Mr. Hewett was asked to retire, because Mr. Tomlinson and himself were of opinion that he was no longer competent on account of his age to discharge the duties of his office.

Mr. Roughton said that if a man was incapable of doing his duty he must not be brought before them as a candidate for good service pension at all. There was no rule that a man ought to be superannuated at a certain age. Unless it was distinctly shown that a man was disqualified by age, he ought not to be superannuated. He therefore moved that the question of Mr. Hewett's pension be referred back to the Commissioner with a view that the Standing Committee might be informed whether there were any special reasons why Mr. Hewett was asked to retire from Municipal service.

The Municipal Commissioner replied that he had already stated the reasons. Mr. Hewett was asked to retire in November but he voluntarily resigned in October.

Dr. Viegas seconded the proposition, which was agreed to.

GRANT TOWARDS V. J. T. INSTITUTE.

The Committee considered memorandum from the President, forwarding the letter from the Honorary Secretary, Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, dated the 26th instant, requesting that Municipal grant towards that institution might be increased from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 20,000 per annum.

Mr. Roughton remarked that there was a lot of correspondence going on in the papers.

Mr. Shroff: And from that it appears that the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute is a fraud. (Laughter.)

The Commissioner: There are two members of the board present here.

Dr. Viegas: And perhaps they might sue you. (Laughter.)

Mr. Shroff: Well, but this is the prevailing opinion all around, that the Institute is an humbug.

It was then resolved to postpone the consideration of the budget estimates for the year 1894-95 which were before the Committee.

THE LOAN BALANCES.

On the motion of the Hon. Mr. Javerilal it was resolved "that the Commissioner be requested to furnish the Committee, with a full and detailed statement of all balances of Loans and Investments on account of current revenue as well as of Loan Works as they stood on the 31st October, 1893.",

WASTE OF WATER.

The Committee on the motion of Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik resolved, "that the Municipal Commissioner be requested to report what work the staff for the detection and prevention of waste of water from Municipal and private pipes has done since the introduction of Tansa supply into the city and what quantity of water has been saved through the agency of that department."

After transacting some other business the Committee adjourned to Friday, the 10th instant.

THE STEEN-HUDSON COMPANY.

THE Steen-Hudson combination opened at the Tivoli Theatre, last evening, to a crowded audience, and gave an entertainment, which was heartily appreciated. Encores were numerous and good-naturedly responded to. The venture is bound to have a successful run. A detailed notice of the entertainment will be given in to-morrow's issue.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, OCTOBER 31.	
10 p.m.	78·0
WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 1.	
6 a.m.	74·7
10 a.m.	81·7
2 p.m.	85·3
4 p.m.	85·1

NEWS OF THE DAY.

JUST before Lord Elgin's nomination was announced, says a contemporary, "Sir Auckland Colvin's name was a good deal discussed in India Office circles as a possible successor to Lord Lansdowne. It was only discussed, we take it, because when a Cabinet is a good deal cornered to fill up a post that presses to be provided for—and such as evidently been the case on this occasion—it may be driven to look outside the ordinary field of selection. Sir Auckland himself, we believe, does not at all aspire to India for another step in the official ladder."

IT will be news to most people, remarks the *Pioneer*, that the succession to the Viceroyalty was offered to and declined by Sir Edward Grey, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs; the first occasion, and probably the last, on which so great a prize has been at the disposal of so young a man, for Sir Edward is only 31. He is, however, considered to have acquitted himself in his responsible post in the House of Commons, with unusual tact and ability, and it may be concluded that his opportunities of a career in England are too satisfactory to allow of his seeking one elsewhere.

THE War office have accepted the proposal of the Government of India that Second-Lieutenants admitted to the Staff Corps from the Unattached List shall be promoted to the rank of Lieutenant on completion of two years' and three months' service, subject to their passing the lower standard examination in Hindustani.

THE returns of the gross-earnings of Indian railways for the half-year ending on September 30th have now been published, and they show an increase of 41⅓ lakhs as compared with the similar period of 1892. Nearly all lines have done better this year, the North-Western Railway taking the lead with a big increase of 20 lakhs; the Southern Mahratta coming next with not quite half that sum; Madras following with 7¼ lakhs; the South Indian with 3¾ lakhs; the Bombay-Baroda with about 2¼ lakhs; and the Bengal-Nagpur with 2 lakhs. The Oudh and Rohilkhand and the Mysore section of the Southern Mahratta system have each improved to the extent of Rs. 1,80,000; the Eastern Bengal is more than 1 1-3 lakhs to the good; while the Delhi-Kalka earnings have steadily risen. The lines owned and worked by Native States have also done well, particularly the Bhownagar-Porbandar, the earnings of which have expanded by 25 per cent. The lines which have fallen away in their receipts are the Great Indian Peninsula, which is over 8¼ lakhs worse than last year; the East Indian; the Rajputana-Malwa; and the Burma State line, nearly 2¼ lakhs. The figures dealt with are the gross earnings, it may be noted, and against these decreases must be put the gain of greater economy in working, which is certainly considerable in the East Indian system. The most noticeable feature of the returns is the marked improvement in the southern lines, and the enormous traffic on the North-Western State Railway. The latter will continue in all probability, for the crops in the Punjab promise to be bumper ones.

PRINCE JAYME DE BOURBON, who is about to visit India, says a contemporary is the only son of the Duke of Madrid, better known as Don Carlos the Younger, the Pretender to the throne of Spain. His father is the grandson of the elder Don Carlos, who was heir to his brother King Ferdinand VII, until the latter revoked the Salic law of succession, and left the crown to his daughter Isabella, who had a troubled reign which ended in her deposition in 1868. The Carlist wars since 1833 have been the result of this change in the law, but neither the first Don Caslos nor his descendants have succeeded in recovering the throne they lost then. Don Jayme, however, remains the heir of the race of Hugh Carpet, and can boast a longer royal descent in the male line than anyone except the Emperor of Japan. He is twenty-three years of age and unmarried. Curiously enough his cousin and rival, the little King of Spain, is practically his nearest male heir, for althoudh there is a brother of Don Carlos living, he is childless, and if Don Jayme has no son, the Carlist pretensions to the Spanish throne will pass to the actual King of Spain. This comes about because Queen Isabella married her cousin, the son of a younger brother of Don Carlos the Elder, and they were the parents of Alphonse XII, whose short reign was ended by his death in 1885. His posthumous child, the present king, succeeded to the throne at his birth in May 1886.

MR. AUBREY PATTON, who is largely interested in the Burma Ruby Mines, and was closely concerned in the negotiations which led up to their acquisition by the Company now working them, goes to Burma to take charge of the property for a time, in succession to Colonel Conway Gordon, who has, it is said, not been more fortunate in turning a difficult property to account than some of his predecessors.

THE Secretary of State has approved of the appointment of the undermentioned Officers to be probationers for the Indian Staff Corps:—Lieutenants Bourne, Royal Munster Fusiliers: F. M. Smith, Gloucestershire Regiment; and O'Meara, East Lancashire Regiment; Second-Lieutenants Martin, Highland Light Infantry; Cumberland, King's Royal Rifle Corps, and C. G. Campbell, Scottish Rifles.

THE dates of his Excellency the Viceroy's autumn tour have now been finally settled. The full itinerary will be found in our telegraphic columns. Lord Lansdowne is timed to arrive in Rangoon on November 18th, and during his stay in Burma will hold a durbar at Mandalay. He will be accompanied throughout his tour in Upper Burma by the Chief Commissioner. The Viceregal party leaves Rangoon again on the 10th December.

SEVERAL Chieftains from the more remote tracts of Burma will go to Rangoon during the Viceroy's visit. Mr. Greenstreet goes with a number from the Arakan Hill Tracts; Mr. Carey takes a number from the Chin Hills, and Mr. George from Kachins. Besides these, a large party of Shan Sawbwas have expressed a desire to go and they will also be there, to the number of above thirty. The Kachins of North Hesenwi will in future be dealt with directly by a British officer, instead of through the Sawbwa, who is somewhat afraid of these turbulent tribesmen. The Government of India having given sanction to the step, it is probable that another officer will be appointed to reside with the Sawbwa of Thibaw.

THE annual Conference of the Missionaries of the Church Missionary Society in the North-West Provinces and Oudh, the Central Provinces and Rajputana was held last week, at St. Paul's Divinity College, Allahabad, the proceedings extending over four days. Tuesday was observed as a "Quiet Day," special services being held, at all of which the addresses were given by the Rev. G. A. Lefroy, of the Cambridge Mission, Delhi. Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday were occupied with the business sittings of Conference. On Wednesday evening, by the invitation of the Bishop of Lucknow, the members of the Conference attended a special service in the Cathedral, when the sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Hooper. On Thursday morning the Conference sermon was preached by the Rev. C. H. Gill, of Jubbulpore, and in the evening a public missionary meeting was held in All Saints School-room. The Bishop of Lucknow presided, and addresses on missionary work were given by the Rev. J. P. Ellwood of Meerut, Rev. J. P. Haythornthwaite, Principal of St. John's College, Agra, and Rev. J. A. F. Warren of Jubbulpore.

THE winter lecture list shows that University Hall, Gordon-square, is still inspired by the ethico-economic idea. The Theory of Distribution, or, as he significantly terms it, of Sharing, by Mr. Wicksteed; Plato (with the Republic). by Mr. Bosanquet; the Christology of the New Testament, by Mr. W. E. Addis; and the Growth of a Nation's Religion (free Sunday afternoon lecture's), by Mr. Wicksteed, should all do something towards a solution of our pressing latter-day problems. It would be well if University Hall, both as a sociological lecturing centre and a hall of residence for social workers, were better known.

THE LATE MR. JOHN JONES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Oct. 31.

THE funeral of the late Mr. John Jones, Assistant Military Accountant, took place this morning at the cemetery on the Sholapore Road. A very large gathering of the officials and clerks of all the public offices were present, testifying to the great respect in which the deceased was held. Deceased was fifty-nine years of age, and had been in the service of Government from the age of seventeen. He was an extremely careful and industrious official, and was well-acquainted with all the details of the Military Finance Office, of which he was custodian, from the time when the offices were removed from Bombay. When the department was re-organised some time back Mr. Jones was promoted to the rank of Assistant Military Accountant, a grade to which few Uncovenanted officers have attained. Mr. Jones, who was suffering from dyspepsia, had recently returned from six months' leave to Panchgani, and appeared to be in better health than formerly. He, however, complained of feeling unwell on Saturday last, but remained in his office as usual. On Sunday alarming symptoms manifested themselves, and on Monday morning, at 9-30, he was found to be in a dying state, and expired shortly afterwards from syncope. Mr. Jones' name has been intimately known in connection with the Military Finance Department for many years past, and he won the confidence of his superiors by his ready and accurate way of dealing with the often difficult subjects connected with his office. The funeral procession this morning was a long one, the deceased being borne to the grave by six officials from his office. Among those present were—Colonel and Mrs. Cowper, Captain Downing, Mr. Adam Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Plunkett, Mr. and Mrs. Harrison, &c. The Rev. Mr. Small conducted the funeral service in a most solemn manner. Very general are the expressions of sympathy with the bereaved family, and the offices are closed to-day out of respect to his memory.

THE SILVER QUESTION.

THE despatch by the Government of India to the Secretary of State, dated 20th September, dealing with the action taken in compensating the exchange banks in respect of silver in transit on 26th of June last, writes the Calcutta Commercial Correspondent of the *Pioneer*, reproduces the views of our financial governors on this question, views which I judge to be in harmony with the majority of those whom I may class as the spectators of a panorama, in which the colouring of the artist has given prominence to one set of figures in order to characterise the rest. The arguments employed in this despatch are similarly directed against the assumed sharp dealing of the exchange banks in order to characterise the whiteness of the raiment which envelops financial officialdom, and to bring out in relief the thorny obstruction which entangle the way to a Budget surplus.

The principal argument, and that which finds most favour with the public, is that the exchange banks had no eqitable right or claim to special treatment for their silver: that their case was analogous to that of dealers in other commodities whose trade might be interrupted by an import duty or prohibition imposed by the State for reasons of general policy. The analogy in this case is that of comparing great things with small: but before this can be understood, it must be granted that the exchange banks are not dealers in any other commodity but finance, and that silver in its financial aspect was, while the mints were open, the basis of foreign trade as well as of Government revenue: the demand for it was unlimited: the open mints were an ungated sluice, and while there were no gates the inrush grew with irresistible attraction: water is an article of diet, but as the ocean carrying the commerce of the world its uses ar illimitable: the circumference of a circle is dependent on the length of its radius. If the exchange banks were dealers in silver, they must have also been dealers in cotton, jute, indigo, and other exports, in piecegoods and other imports; and when they bought Council bills, in Government stores, munitions of war and service pensions. Surely, the deduction is that the exchange banks, by the ratio *ad absurdum*, never were, and never could be, dealers in silver in the same sense a as merchant is a dealer in any named article of trade.

Viewing the exchange banks as individuals, the Government of India deplore that expediency prompted them to put aside the consideration that the exchange banks were speculators and deserving of the fate of speculators; and they proceed to give reasons which they believe were proof of speculation. The report of the Herschell Committee leaked out prematurely; large purchases of Government paper were made in India for London, and the consequence was large shipments of silver to India, which the banks used for outward remittance instead of buying Council bills. The exchange banks were not responsible for the leakge, nor were they even cognisant of it: they were certainly not responsible for the large purchases of rupee paper in London, nor were they the purchasers, nor were they responsible for the large shipments of silver to India, when the basis of finance was silver. For financial purposes, the only purposes in which the exchange banks could in any way be involved, the choice was between silver in bars and silver in the disguise of Council bills. It seems to be inferred by the Government of India that if the exchange banks had imported Council bills instead of silver, their action would have been favourably regarded. No doubt. But the basis of their finance was silver, and that had to be imported in the cheapest form. To have imported it in the dearest form offering would have been a solecism of good finance. But they should not have lent themselves to the speculation of paper in London. Then, is it the province of the exchange banker to say who shall and who shall not, speculate in India, or in London, or in Frankfort, or in any other part of the world? Surely the exchange banker's business is confined to meeting the demands for finance.

In trying to fix the responsibility of the loss which has occurred to the revenues of India through the large shipments of silver to India in June, I beg to suggest, with all submission, that they are putting the saddle on the wrong horse. The origin was, doubtless, due in a large extent to the pirating of the report of the Herschell Committee by the syndicate who bought rupee paper in London so largely, comparatively composed of few individuals. It must have been evident, however, to Government both in India and London, who knew all about the report, that the secret had leaked out, and it must have immediately become evident that silver was being shipped freely to India.

There was apparently nothing to prevent the Government from there and then giving notice to the exchange banks that they were no longer to reckon on their silver being accepted at the Indian mints, and had they done so, the probability is that the banks would have bought Council bills instead, and Government would thereby have diverted the demand for rupee paper to their advantage, instead of, through want of timely confidence, allowing the speculation in it to inflict a loss both on the exchange banks and and on the taxpayers of India.

A GAMING SCANDAL.

IN fashionable gaming circles in London and in a well-known service club, the story of a pretty little scandal is going the rounds. Returning from the storm and sternness of a military life in India, a middle aged officer took unto himself a young wife, and settled down to the peaceful routine of cursing the Government at the club and entertaining his friends at home. This pleasant existence was interrupted, however, by his wife's frequent calls on him for money. Without having any technical knowledge on the subject, the ex-warrior came by degrees to the conclusion that if, as was explained to him by his young wife, all this money was swallowed up by the *modistes*, it would be as well for him to hand over the worldly belongings to them in a lump sum, and have done with the trouble of writing out cheques. But returning home unexpectedly one evening, his suspicions were aroused by my lady's absence, and the confession of a traitorous *comeriers* that this was no unusual thing, did dot help matters. Midnight sounded before the street door was quietly opened, and the erring one confronted her lord. He was stern, she was plausible, and against his will he allowed himself to be convinced that for his wife to spend an evening discussing with some friends a scheme for the betterment of the poor was not only fashionable but innocent and costless. As is frequently the case, discretion came with the morning and with the skill of the military tactician, he decided to organise a service of scouts. The result was deadly. Within twenty-four hours he heard of mysterious visits to a South Kensington square, and his plans were quickly arranged. By day he reconnoitred the neighbourhood so sombrely respectable, and at night he waited for his spouse. She did not tarry, and two nights later, as she emerged from a hansom thickly veiled, she found herself confronted by her husband. Then the truth leaked out. The house was a gambling hell, where roulette was played by many well-known people in society, and not a few on the fringe of it. The tears of the wife and promises of reformation have had their effect, but before London will again see the pair, she will have ample time for a comparative study on the beauties of flowing streams and a leafless landscape, as compared with the exciting aberrations of London life.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT FOR 1892-93.

(Concluded from yesterday's *Bombay Gazette.*)

STEAMER COASTING TRAFFIC.

The traffic between Bombay and other ports of the Presidency in which the steamers of the Bombay Steam Navigation Company (Messrs. Shepherd & Co,) are engaged made good progress during the year; notwithstanding the dulness of trade. There was a decrease of six in the number of steamers as compared with 1891-92, but the tonnage, it may be mentioned, rose from 86,300 to 106,756 tons. The revenue derived from the traffic in the shape of dues on goods and steamers was:—In 1890-91 Rs, 43,427, 1891-92 Rs, 75,621, 1892-93 Rs,92,264, It is important that coasting steamers should be berthed outside the Docks on the harbour wall, where they are independent of the tides, so that they may be turned round quickly, but the increase in their number, and frequency of their trips, has presented a new difficulty in dealing with them inasmuch as owing to five days being allowed under the dock rules for the removal of goods, the cargo of one steamer is not cleared away before another steamer arrives from the same port. The Trustees in the course of the last two or three years have carried out, at a cost of Rs. 1,40,000, improvements, with a view to afford every facility for this section of the trade of the port, and there are now available at the Prince's Dock Harbour wall, where Messrs. Shepherd & Co.'s steamers are accommodated, 970 lineal feet of quay frontage, enabling 3 or 4 steamers to lie alongside and load and unload at one time. This is considered to be a sufficient length of quay to work the trade, but the area available for the storage of goods is now altogether inadequate to serve the inside as well as the outside berth. Hitherto the Dock Superintendent has eased the pressure on the harbour wall by sending a coasting steamer now and then inside the dock but as many as fifty-two out of 273 having been so dealt with last year, and the arrangement having at times been the cause of some inconvenience to the foreign as well as to the coast trade, and the needs of both being likely to grow from year to year, the Trustees consider that it is now necessary to take steps to enlarge the storage area. The question as to how this could best be done is now awaiting the submission of plans and estimates by the engineer.

The steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company, running to Karachi and the Persian Gulf, come alongside the harbour wall, Victoria Dock, to embark and disembark their numerous passengers, but their cargoes are loaded and unloaded at their moorings in the stream, with the exception of goods imported from Karachi and horses from the Gulf, which for some time past they have been accustomed to put ashore on the dock quays. Two 30-cwt. hydraulic cranes are now being erected on the quay, and, it is hoped, will help to encourage an extended use of the quays for cargoes. The traffic for the last two years was as follows:—

	No. of Vessels.	Tonnage of Vessels.	Dues on Vessels.	Dues on Goods.	Total Revenue.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1891-92 ...	131	87,059	2,755	6,255	9.010
1892-93 ...	151	103,284	2,810	8,820	11,630

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

During the second period of twelve months that the Merewether Dry Dock has now been open to traffic, the number of dockings was 119, and the number in the first twelve months was 63, so that there was an increase of 56. But the average tonnage fell from 1,961·86 to 1,523·79 per cent., because of the increase in the number of small vessels docked last year. The gain in vessels under 1,500 tons was 47, of which 34 belonged to the Bombay Steam Navigation Company. In vessels exceeding 1,500 tons the gain was 9 only, the B. I. S. N. Company having docked but 2 of their vessels last year, against 13 in the previous year, when their own Dock was not available. The foregoing figures show that the advantages of the Docks are more readily availed of by the general trade in consequence of the reduction in rates in March 1892.

The reasons why the nett result is less, notwithstanding an increase in revenue of Rs. 17,671, equal to 21 per cent,, are (a) that the rates payable to the docking contractors have had to be doubled, and (b) that the revenue of 1892-93 has been burdened with several items of non-recurring expenditure, amounting to Rs. 5,651. The sum set aside for depreciation in the first 2 years has also been excessive, and will from the current year be reduced from Rs. 12,275 to Rs. 8,500 per annum. As the interest charges on the loan (Rs. 8,22,828, the balance of the cost having been met from surplus revenue) come to about Rs. 41,141, the revenue was short to the extent of Rs. 14,714.

The receipts under this head were Rs. 1,16,442 against Rs. 99,991 in 1891-92—the increase Rs. 16,451 being almost entirely due to the premium on the 61 lakhs debenture loan which amounted to Rs. 15,948.

PORT DEPARTMENT REVENUE.

The Revenue under the head of Port Department which is almost wholly derived from the shipping, has naturally suffered from the comparative dullness of trade. It amounted last year to Rs. 1,53,860, against an estimate of Rs. 1,61,650, and is less than the revenue of the previous year by Rs. 1,392. But the actual decrease is largely by Rs. 4.434, because the receipts shown include savings aggregating that amount on sums set aside in previous years for payments of the share of the Health Officer's salary and of the Harbour Police. Port dues stand at one anna per registered ton, and realized Rs. 1,01,180 on square-rigged or foreign vessels, and Rs. 25,467 on country craft, or Rs. 1,26,647 in all, being a decrease on the previous year's income from the same source of Rs. 8,308. The estimate was Rs. 1,41,600. The decrease in dues from square-rigged vessels was Rs. 7,016, and from country-craft Rs. 1,292.

PORT OFFICER'S COLLECTIONS.

The dues (Rs. 25,467) on country-craft are collected by the Traffic Manager; and, on the other hand, the following items of Dock revenue are collected by the Port Officer, and not by the Docks Superintendent:—Earnings "Tug Princess" Rs. 3,336; Divers' fees Rs. 130; total Rs. 3,466. The Port Officer also collects the revenue under Pilotage (Rs. 1,59,543), so that the total revenue collected by him for the year was Rs. 2,91,402 as against Rs. 3,12,230 in 1891-92.

ACCIDENTS TO SHIPPING IN HARBOUR.

There were eight accidents to sea-going vessels in the stream in charge of Pilots, and in four of them the Pilots were considered to be in fault, but in none was more than slight damage done.

A least of the accident referred to is subjoined—3 cases of native craft running into steamers that Pilots were navigating. In all of them the Pilots were blameless, the accidents which occurred at night having in two cases been brought about by the native craft not exhibiting lights; and in the third by the native craft, in contravention of the rules, attempting to cross the bows of a steamer passing through the channel an offence for which the Tindal was prosecuted and fined. One case of a hopper barge being run into by a steamer in charge of a pilot through the fault of the syrang of the hopper in not observing the rules of the road. Two cases of steamers colliding with the Dock wall. In one case the steamer had a plate dinged and lost a blade of her propeller, and in the other the steamer split the shoe-plate on her stem. In both cases blame attached to the Pilots, who were reprimanded and cautioned to be more careful. One case of a steamer grounding when leaving the Dock when the Pilot was fined. One case of a steamer losing her anchor through the same Pilot's fault. He was again fined, and, it may be mentioned, was afterwards removed from the service.

Inside the Wet Docks there were 9 accidents, the most serious of which was a collision between the steamers "Malwa" and "Oaklands," when one of their boats and a set of davits were damaged.

NUMBER OF VESSELS PILOTED.

Seeing that during the year 2,687 vessels entered and left the port and 1,539 the Wet Docks, besides numerous cases of transporting vessels from one mooring to another, the few instances in which fault could be found with the Pilots or the Dock Staff would show that they have performed their duties in a manner deserving the encomiums passed on them by the Port Officer.

ACCIDENTS TO PERSONS IN DOCKS.

The total number of accidents to persons in the Docks was 209, of which 158 were cases of slight injury, 48 of more or less serious injury, and 10 were fatal.

CRIME IN THE DOCKS.

The Superintendent of Police at the Docks in his report to the Commissioner of Police states that 1,492 persons were last year charged with various offences and 98 per cent. were convicted. The cases of ordinary thefts numbered 134, and the total value of the property stolen was Rs. 2,656. Property was recovered in 74 per cent. of the cases, to the amount of Rs. 1,070, and convictions obtained in 96 per cent. of the cases, but in cases of theft from the shed and wherehouses, that is to say, of property for which the Trustees are responsible which are included in these figures, the entire amount was recovered. There were also 9 cases of breach of trust and of receiving stolen property against persons taking delivery on behalf of consignees, the property, being valued at Rs. 15,190, of which Rs. 15,065 was recovered, and convictions obtained against 11 out of 15 persons charged in connection with them. Of the remaining cases, 947 were for offences against the Public Conveyance Act and have a special importance to the dock system as the licensing of carts and the registration of their numbers when bringing or taking loads is one of the chief preventives against the wrongful removal of goods.

RESULT PILOTAGE ACCOUNT.

The result of the year's work with regard to the Pilotage Account was a small surplus of Rs. 1,893, which has been carried to the credit of the fund accumulated for the replacement of the Pilot schooners and launches. Extensive repairs to Pilot Schooner No. 2 were in progress at the close of the year, which have already caused the Replacement Fund to be drawn on for Rs. 12,234, and a further large sum will be needed to complete the work. Rs. 707 were also taken from it for new binnacles for the 3 schooners and Rs. 515 for new bulwarks for the launch "Sphinx." The Fund will thereby be reduced to about Rs, 177,400, and the original cost of the schooners and launches, for the replacement of which it was accumulated, was in round numbers Rs. 1,90,000.

REVENUE EXPENDITURE.

The expenditure under revenue compares thus with that of the previous year:—

	1891-92.	1892-93.	Plus or Minus.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
General Charges	1,75,629	1,69,242	— 6,387
Bunder Properties	4,16,470	4,52,341	+35,871
Psince's and Victoria Docks ..	12,14,935	11,81,020	—33,915
Merewether Dry Dock..........	50,400	70,398	+19,998
Rents	1,42,003	1,42,007	+ 4
Interest Account..............	21,19,990	21,37,249	+17,259
Port Department...............	1,99,224	1,67,564	—31,660
Pilotage Department...........	1,78,044	1,59,543	—18,501
Fixed Annual Surplus	1,00,000	1,00,000	— ...
Works met from Depreciation Funds	27,267	28,815	+ 1,548

GENERAL CHARGES.

The estimated expenditure under the head of "General Charges" was Rs. 1,77,380, but this included, for purposes of account, Rs. 11,837 for Engineering Establishment transferred to "Capital Works" at the end of the year. Allowing for this reduction the estimate was Rs. 1,65,543 and the actual expenditure Rs. 1,69,342. The chief items of excess were:—Rs. 3,109 in payment of pensions owing to the unexpected retirement of Mr. Ormiston at the beginning of the financial year, Rs. 2,185 for expenses incurred in advertising, printing debentures, &c., in connection with the Loan of upwards of sixty-one lakhs at 4 per cent., that the Trustees raised in November 1892 to repay the Prince's Dock Loan, bearing 4½ per cent. interest, and Rs. 1,553 for contributions made to the Provident Fund in excess of the estimate. On the other hand, there was a saving in the allotment for maintenance of the new administrative offices of Rs. 2,236.

Comparing last year with 1891-92, the expenditure on Establishment is found to be less by Rs. 3,985, because the office of Chairman remained vacant for a short time after Colonel Merewether's departure, and because there were no acting allowances, as in 1891-92, for carrying on the duties of the Secretary and Assistant Secretary when absent on leave in that year and Rs. 6,000 was saved in office rent. On the other hand the contributions to the Provident Fund which increase with the growth of the Fund, were more by Rs. 1,792, and there is a new item of Rs. 2,530 for various improvements, &c., carried out in the offices.

PRINCE'S AND VICTORIA DOCKS.

The expenditure at the Wet Docks was estimated at Rs. 12,60,714, but the estimate of traffic on which it was based not having been realized, those items of expenditure that are more directly dependent on traffic show a considerable saving, such as the cost of working the hydraulic cranes and the payments to the hamallage contractors.

DREDGING DOCK CHANNELS AND DOCKS.

The expenditure in dredging the Docks and approach channels was Rs. 2,23,838, which includes Rs. 64,521 for depreciation of the machinery. During the year the subject of the dredging operations was gone into very thoroughly in connection with a proposal to increase the dredging plant to enable it to cope satisfactorily with the extensive area over which the channels of approach to the two Dock entrances extend, and to at the same time dredge the Docks themselves efficiently. These proposals involved, moreover, a considerable increase in the recurring annual expenditure. The enquiries made go to show that the incomplete south channel has a large influence in restricting the depth of silt deposit in the north channel, and it seems probable that by deepening and so completing the south channel as originally designed by the late Mr. T. Ormiston, C. I. E., the work to be undertaken annually in dredging would be considerably reduced, and there would then be no necessity for addition to the plant, and probably a considerable saving in the present heavy charge to revenue under this head.

The subject was referred to the Engineer for report and estimates, elaborate surveys, and current observations being necessary to fully determine the advisability of the proposal, its cost and probable effect in saving recurring expenditure, but on the advice of the Trustees' officers it was decided to at once experimentally curtail a portion of the dredging field on the north, whereby an immediate annual saving of Rs. 22,750 would be made, the effect being noted and reported upon.

In the meanwhile in September it was decided, owing to the extensive accumulation of silt, to work the dredgers overtime in order to clear the channels as quickly as possible and set the plant free for operating in the Docks. The clearance of the channels proper to 55'00 on T. H. D., was by this means completed by 26th January 1893, but the clearance had advadced so far by the 19th December 1892 that tne full draft admissible was allowed on and after that date. The full depth was thus available more than 2 months earlier than in the previous year, and there was a small saving in the expenditure.

FINANCIAL RESULTS, WET DOCKS.

Taking the Wet Docks by themselves, apart from the other properties of the Trust, the following are the financial results for the year:—

Gross Revenue..................................		Rs. 21,62,786
Deduct—Working expenses...	Rs. 11,81,020	
Proportion of General Charges on Rs. 21,62,786.........	,, 81,386	
		12,62,406
		Rs. 9,00,380

The amount expended on constructing Prince's Dock excluding the value of the land, has been Rs. 87,63,311, but part of this expenditure was met from surplus revenue, so that the Trustees have only to pay interest as follows:—To Government on Rs. 61,61,038 at 4½ per cent.* Rs. 277,247; To Debenture-holders on Rs. 14,35,876, at 4 per cent. Rs. 57,435—Total Rs. 3,34,682.

The Trustees have spent Rs. 86,52,643 on Victoria Dock to 31st March last, also excluding tha value of the land, and paid interest thereon Rs. 3,56,128. Taking the two Docks together, the interest amounts to Rs. 6,90,810, and the revenue being Rs. 9,00,380 there was a surplus of Rs. 2,09,57C.

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

The total expenditure in the Merewether Dry Dock was Rs. 70,398, including Rs. 12,275 for depreciation of machinery, which will in future be reduced to Rs. 8,500. The estimate was Rs. 52,596, but after the estimate was framed, the Trustees found themselves under the necessity of doubling the docking rates when renewing the contract for the work, which accounts for Rs. 13,486 of the excess, and various unforeseen works of a non-recurring nature had to be carried out at a further cost of Rs. 6,505. The financial results have already been commented on in para. 43.

INTEREST CHARGES.

The increase in Interest Charges of Rs. 17,259 is due principally to payments made to Debenture-holders of the Loan of Rs. 61,61,000 of 1892 for the broken period prior to 1st December 1892 and also to interest becoming due on 2 lakhs borrowed in March 1892 for the Victoria Dock works. This account will, however, in future years be benefited by the saving of ½ percent. (Rs. 30,850) in the interest payable on Prince's Dock's Loan.

IMPORTANT ITEMS OF REVENUE EXPENDITURE.

The various works carried out by the Engineer on Revenue Account are fully described in his report. The more important are—

	Rs.
The erection, in place of the old offices at Tank Bunder, Malet Bunder, and Modi Bay of new commodious buildings	7,344
Renewal of the Inspector's quarters at Sassoon Dock.	3,826
Alterations in buildings, roads and drains in connection with the enclosure of the Merewether Dry Dock........................	6,505
Paving 6 gateways, Prince's and Victoria Dock.........	2,333

CAPITAL.

EXPENDITURE ON VICTORIA DOCK 31ST MARCH 1893.

The estimated cost of Victoria Dock was 94 lakhs. The total expenditure to 31st March last was Rs. 91,02,464, from which has to be deducted the credits specified at page 14 of the Accounts, amounting to Rs. 4,49,821, leaving at the debit of the work the sum of Rs. 86,52,643, including Rs. 1,86,226 for discount, owing to the loans being issued under par, and Rs. 282,159 for interest during construction.

The sum of Rs. 87,156 was expended last year in carrying out the following works, viz.:—

	Rs.
Upper storey shed at Berth 15, balance of cost.......	5,052
Open shed, West Wharf, for the accommodation of rail-borne goods, initial expenditure	4,085
Two additional Cargo Cranes, initial expenditure..	31,76
Removing rocks in the Dock Channel................	50,570
Removing the rock opposite the north portion of East Wharf, Prince's Dock	8,774
Removing the rock in the South Channel of Carnac Basin below 60'00..................	26
Paving Pier Head	1,274
Strengthening the floor of the Caisson of the communication passage between the Prince's and Victoria Docks in order to fit it for the passage of loaded carts	2,814
Electric Lights at the entrances	722
Paying in front of Coal Shed....................	371
Proportion of Engineering (Rs. 7,383) and Sundries (Rs. 2,909)..........	10,292
Total...Rs.	87,156

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK CAPITAL ACCOUNTS.

An expenditure of Rs. 23,213 appears in the Capital Accounts of last year against the Merewether Dry Dock, being the coast of carrying ont various works required to complete it, such as the erection of boundary walls, the metalling of roads the construction of drains, the erection of a permanent office and store godowns, and the provision of additional bollards. The total cost of the Docks is thus raised to Rs. 11,39,786, after crediting it with a moiety of the cost of excavation because of the spoil having been used to reclaim land at Tank Bunder.

	Rs.
The original estimated cost of the Dock was.......	11,47,350
Funds have been provided thus:—	
Debenture Loan of 1889..................	8,22,828
Surplus revenue of 1887-88..................	3,23,107
Advance from General Cash Balance in 1892-93 to be replaced by a loan..................	15,928
	11,61,863
Deduct—Credits..................	22,077
Total..Rs.	11,39,786

NEW WORKS, ORDINARY.

The expenditure recorded under the Head of "New Works, Ordinary," amounted to Rs. 95,170. Funds have been provided thus:—

	Rs.
Receipts from hire of Flotilla and workshops, and proportion of cost of temporary Sheds chargeable to Revenue..................	11,291
Excess of Stores issues over purchases..................	16,236
Transfer from fixed Annual Revenue Surplus......	44,693
From Debenture Loan of 1885 Balance..............	22,950
Total Rs.	95,170

THE NEW WORKS.

The more important works in progress or under consideration were the following:—(*a*) The improvement of conveniences for the embarkation and disembarkationi of passenger by vessels anchoring in the stream has for some time past occupied the attention of the Trustees, and as the first step in this direction an ornamental pavilion to form a shelter from sun and rain has been erected at Apollo Bunder, which is commonly used by passengers by the mail steamers. The building was completed last year, and has cost Rs. 18,110. Apollo Bunder, however is not in the S. W. Monsoon sufficiently sheltered, and is not conveniently situated in respect to vessels lying higher up the Harbour, whose passengers, captains, officers and crews are accustomed to use either the present landing steps at Ballard Road or improvised landing places on the Harbour embankment in the neighbourhood. The question as to the site and design of an improved landing place has been exhaustively discussed by the Trustees, and the construction of a pier at Ballard Road was determained on as the best suited for all requirements. The pier as sanctioned will have a width of 60 feet and will run into the Harbour to a distance of 350 feet with an arm to the north 200 feet in length to shelter the landing steps, and at the east end, and within the sheltered area, the bottom of the Harbour will be dredged to 62 on T. H. D. which will give a depth of 9 to 10 feet at low water spring tides, a depth sufficient for the largest launches and tenders employed in the port in the conveyance of passengers. The work has received the approval of Government and will soon be commenced. (*b*) Another large work that the Trustees have undertaken is the improvement of their properties at Mazagon, Tank Bunder and the Frere Reclamation, all of which sprang into importance when the trade formerly accommodated in the Nicol and Musjid Basins was on their conversion into the Victoria Dock, shifted to those properties. They are at present in an unfinished state, and the accession of the traffic referred to has naturally created a demand in the district fcr roads and other facilities. The works in hand at the end of the year were—(1) The construction of several new roads on the Mazagon Reclamation, and the metalling of its wharves. Estimated to cost in the aggregate Rs. 48,136. The sum spent up to 31st March was Rs. 17,346. (2) Preparing for traffic the reclamation made at Tank Bunder with spoil from the Merewether Dry Dock, by laying out roads, making wharves, at an estimated cost of Rs. 13,996, and the erection of a new traffic office, estimated at Rs. 1,660. The sum spent to 31st March was Rs. 23,094.

Plans and estimates were also under consideration for the construction of a road a mile and a quarter in length and 60 feet in width to run from Mazagon to the Kala Chauki on the Sewrie road, that is to say throughout the whole length of the properties in question, and for deepening the timber ponds, and the raising the low land lying on both sides of the road.

Various schemes for affording facilities for the coal trade at Frere Reclamation have been prepared by the Engineer, but they all involve a very large outlay, and the annual expense of maintaining the channels of approach at a sufficient depth for the lighters was also so large that attention has been turned to another bunder close by, where a greater depth of water is easily obtainable, and proposals on the subject will shortly be placed before the Trustees.

The terms on which the Trustees would be prepared to join in the cost of constructing the Wadi Bunder Overbridge were further discussed with the Municipality, but still remain unsettled so far as they affect the construction of the through road through Mazagaon.

An Officer of the Marine Survey of India was employed during the year under the orders of the Government of India in the re-survey of the harbour and anchorage of Bombay. The results are awaited with much interest. It is understood that the survey did not include the creeks opening into the harbour which have not been surveyed since 1829. The Trustees have for some time past urged on the authorities the necessity for a fresh survey of these portions of the Harbour including the Thana, Panwel and Dhurumtur creeks.

As in former years, the Thanks of the Trustees are due to their officers and servants for the zeal and ability with which their duties have been performed, and especially to Mr. W. W. Squire, Engineer, and the Officers under him, who, although no very large individual works were in progress, had their time fully occupied in preparing, for the consideration of the Trustees, plans and estimates for the Ballard Pier, the Wadi Bunder Overbridge, schemes for the development of the properties to the north, and for the better accommodation of the coal trade and for various other improvements that the Trustees have in contemplation.

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* The rate of interest in future will be 4 per cent.

HOME REMITTENCES.

THE following is the weekly memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury, by means of Council Bills, up to October 23, 1893:—

	£
Amount to be remitted during 1893-94	18,700,000
Remitted from April 1, 1893, to Oct. 21, 1893,	5,862,000
Balance to be remitted from Oct. 20, 1893. to 31st March, 1894	12,838,000

IT was decided, says a Paris correspondent, to have at the Toulon banquet in honour of the officers of the Russian squadron, which is shortly to visit that port, a dish of sharks' fins. They were to be cooked in a gelatinous gravy made with fowl, first fried in butter in a copper stewpan, and then boiled in white wine and water along with calves' feet and seasoning vegetables, such as carrots, onions, thyme, and celery. The sharks' fins were to be allowed to simmer for three hours in this gravy, after soaking in cold water for twelve hours. This delicacy is imported as dried fish from China, where it is differently cooked. The Russian officers had hoped to give a ball in compliment to the bourgeoisie and official world at Toulon, but found that the hospitalities of their French entertainers followed in too rapid succession to allow them to carry out their wish.

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MESSRS. GILBERT AND SULLIVAN'S "UTOPIA (LIMITED)."

THE ringing cheers which on the fall of the curtain upon "Utopia (Limited)" on Saturday night (Oct. 7) greeted Mr. Gilbert and Sir Arthur Sullivan, as hand in hand they stepped to the footlights, bore ample testimony to the delight of the audience in welcoming back to the Savoy, the author and composer who during the past sixteen years have given the public so much hearty and innocent pleasure. It is four years since they produced "The Gondoliers," and during the interval each has tried another collaborator; but by unanimous consent the two work best together, and the renewal of the artistic partnership therefore gave reason for general satisfaction. Whispers there may have been that the pruning knife might judiciously be applied to certain scenes in the first act, which is far too long, and at times does not go so briskly as it ought; and that the composer has occasionally repeated himself—and what musician has not? But the work is so immeasurably superior to any comic opera we have had, save from the same pens and the eye is gratified by so charming a series of stage pictures, that the success of the latest Savoy production was as indisputable as it was well-deserved. In "Utopia (Limited)" Mr. Gilbert has discarded any elaborate plot, and has contented himself with depicting the supposed results of acute Anglomania, plentifully sprinkling his book with satirical hits at our political and social institutions. The scene opens in an Utopian grove, where, under the tall palms which shade them from the tropical blue sky a party of girls clad in rainbow-coloured gowns, recline in hammocks or on the ground, "dreaming of nothingness," while one of their number—a part which a sweet-voiced young understudy, Miss Howell Hersee, a daughter of the well-known English vocalist, Madame Rose Hersee, was suddenly called upon to play—sings melodiously of Lazyland. The Utopians are, however, dissatisfied with their happy state, in which the King anticipates all they want, and "our political opinions are formed for us by the journals to which we subscribe;" and they sigh for the freedom of England where every one thinks for himself and "the conversation of the very meanest is a coruscation of impromptu epigram." It is true that the monarch himself is ruled by two Wise Men, who work the kingdom for their own sordid ends, and that he is also under fear of the Public Exploder, a timid individual who pulls crackers to accustom himself to explosives, so that the government really is a sort of "despotism tempered by dynamite." The elderly Wise Men, too, have their tender moments, for one is enamoured of the Princess, who is now being educated at Girton, while the other has an ideal, "a semi-transparent. Being, filled with an inorganic pink jelly," whom he has never yet met, for "all women are opaque, opaque." With the exception, however, of a whimsical duet and a burlesque dance for the two Wise Men the early scenes drag a little, at any rate until the barbaric march which announces the arrival of the King to sing a song to which the soft taps of the big drum give a touch of pompousness. The monarch, amid snatches of "Rule Britannia" and "St. Patrick's Day," proclaims that Utopia shall "henceforward be modelled upon that glorious country called Great Britain and Ireland," and as the first fruits of Anglomania he introduces his two younger daughters, who, under the austere care of the Lady Sophy, their duenna, has been educated in the English fashion—

> For English girls are good as gold,
> Extremely modest (so we're told),
> Demurely coy, divinely cold,
> And we are that, and more.

Both the duet of the young girls and the solo of their duenna, which, as sung by Miss Brandram, was encored, owe a good deal of their charm to the stream of melody running through the orchestra, and there are also some delicious touches in the accompaniment to the King's song upon the text that "life is a farce," the words of which, by the way, could hardly have been written by any other hand than that which penned the "Bab Ballads"—

> First you're born—and I'll be bound you
> Find a dozen strangers round you . . .
> Every symptom tends to show
> You're decidely *de trop.*

Next you grow up and are a lover:

> Some young lady is selected,
> Poor perhaps, but well connected . . .
> Rivals none the maiden woo,
> So you take her, and she takes you.

The joke increases as time progresses, and ten years later:

> Fancy then her chain relaxes,
> Rates are facts, and so are taxes,
> Fairy Queen's no longer young,
> Fairy Queen has got a tongue.
> Twins have probably intruded
> Quite unbidden—just as you did—
> They're a source of care and trouble.
> Just as you were—only double . . .
> Lastly when, three score and ten,
> And not till then, the joke is over.

The love of paradox which Mr. Gilbert has plentifully shown in his earlier operas, enters into the scene between the duenna, a lady who believes "there is not a civilized king sufficiently single to realize my ideal of abstract respectability," and the monarch, who is compelled by his mintsters "to write libels on his own moral character" in a periodical called "The Palace Peeper," in which he accuses himself of dancing with his second housemaid, and indulging every morning in a bath of hot rum punch. The last is a sheer untruth; for "when our medical adviser prescribes rum punch it is as a draught, and not as a fomentation." But the king's courtship of the duenna is rejected, for while the "Peeper's" paragraphs remain uncontradicted, he "never will gain, respectable English lady." A march now heralds the return of the Princess, from Girton, dressed in a pink and lace costume of the latest English fashion and escorted by Captain Fitzbattleaxe and four gigantic troopers of the First Life Guards. Here Sir Arthur Sullivan is at his best, and an excellent contrast is afforded by the suave and almost Balfe-like solos of the heroine, and the military chorus accompained by side drum, of the soldiers, and in which occurs a phrase of the Guards March.

> Knightsbridge nursemaids—serving fairies,
> Stars of proud Belgravian airies
> At stern duty's call you leave them,
> Though you know how that must grieve them,

sing the whole party, and anon the two choruses are effectively combined with the solo of the Princess. The two younger girls on the appearance of the soldiers are blindfolded by the duenna, but the rest surround the troopers, who stand motionless, as on sentry. The King, amid much laughter, apologises "I know how strict you English Soldiers are and I should be extremely distressed if anything occurred to shock their puritanical British sensitiveness;" but as the Captain explains that his men are accustomed to this sort of thing at the Horse Guards, and that it "is particularly English," nobody cares. That the two Wise Men both fall desperately in love with the Princess, who under "The Rival Admirers Clauses Consolidation Act" is confided to an officer of the Household Cavalry "as stakeholder," need not be told in detail; but after a well-constructed quartet, and a very charming love duet, the King complains of the tyranny of his two ministers, and his eldest daughter points out the remedy. The monarch shall no longer be obliged to write personal paragraphs about himself, or be annoyed by cartoons—"in the cartoons of comic papers," he whimsically explains, "the size of your nose always varies inversely as the square of your popularity." The Princess has brought with her from England six imported Flowers of Progress, and these "six representatives of the principal causes that have tended to make England the powerful, happy, and blameless country she is," must reorganize Utopia. In the first finale, after a burlesque recitative and a flourish of "Rule Britannia," the Princess introduces, in a series of well-contrasted solos, these Flowers, viz the Captain, the Queen's Counsel, who declares—

> That whether you're an honest man or whether you're a thief
> Depends on whose solicitor has given me my brief,

a Lord Chamberlain "who will cleanse our Court from moral stain, and purify our stage," a member of the County Council, stern in matters of sanitation, a Company Promoter who announces "Time was when two were Company, but now it must be seven;" and our old friend Captain Sir Edward Corcoran, now promoted from "H.M.S. Pinafore" to an ironclad, and introduced by a strain of the hornpipe. Here we have a happy touch. After the Captain's solo—

> Though we're no longer hearts of oak,
> Yet we can steer and we can stoke;
> And, thanks to coal and thanks to coke,
> We never run a ship ashore.

The inquiry "What, never?" was irresistible, and loud cheers greeted a quotation from the familiar chorus in "Pinafore"—an idea for which, by the way, Sir A. Sullivan can advance the illustrious precedent of Mozart in the Supper Scene of "Don Giovanni." The "Pinafore" chorus was encored, and after an effective and thoroughly English quartet, almost unaccompanied, and a capital baritone song for Mr. Fishe, also encored, Utopia is turned into a limited liability company, and the first finale, which is by far the most important section of the opera, comes to an end. The second act takes place in a Moorish hall, a veritable fairy palace, illuminated by some hundreds of incandescent lamps. Here the Captain is singing to the Princess, but, owing to love, all his high notes and in disaster. The lady comforts him with the remark that "No one thinks slightingly of the cocoa-nut because it is huskey." However, he has done better in the reorganization of the forces—a task "as easy as possible when the admiralty and Horse Guards are not there to interfere," and the scene ends with a love duet, as the King, very uncomfortable in the unifrom of a British Field Marshal, arrives to rehearse a Cabinet Council. This is one of the funniest incidents in the piece. The chairs are arranged in a semicircle, and in accordance with the practice, if not of the Court of St. James's, at any rate of St. James's Hall, the various Court officials produce banjos and fiddles, tambourines and bones, and a side-splitting burlesque of the Christy Minstrels starts, Mr. Rutland Barrington dancing a break-down and singing alto in the approved style. A double encore rewarded this skit, of the verbal satire of which the following is a fair example:

> Our peerage we've remodelled on an intellectual basis,
> Which certainly is rough on hereditary races
> (We are going to remodel it in England);
> The brewers and the cotton lords no longer seek admission,
> And literary merit meets with proper recognition
> (As literary merit does in England).
> Who knows but we may count among our intellectual chickens
> Like you an Earl of Thackeray, and p'raps a Duke of Dickens.

Then comes the scene of the Drawing-room, in which, contrary to expectation, no sort of parody is attempted. The Royal household and the various Court officials, correct to a button, occupy their proper places, and amid the strains of a stately gavotte, a procession of ladies in such wondrous Court costumes that no mere male would be bold enough to describe them, pass across the stage, every detail of the presentation being carried out practically as at Buckingham Palace. The scene is a very handsome one, but the exact purpose of its introduction into comic opera is not quite apparent. It leads to an effectively written unaccompanied chorus, which was well sung and warmly applauded, and the music likewise includes a burlesque duet and a couple of trios before the [illegible] scene is reached, in which the two girls who have been "educated by a most refined and easily-shocked English lady" are undeceived as to the prudery of our countrywomen. Mr. Fishe's song with its refrain:

> Go search the world and search the sea,
> Then come you home and sing with me;
> There's no such gold and no such pearl,
> As a bright and beautiful English girl—

owed its encore as much to its singer as to its poet, for Sir Arthur has hardly been so happy as usual in setting it to music. Far better is the simple quartet with graceful dance, and the contralto song which follows, while the duet between the King and the duenna, and the demure dance which becomes a wild Tarantella when the amorous Monarch is discovered by his daughters and their sweethearts, had to be repeated. We soon arrive at the end of the story. Despite the adoption of English customs, the absence of crime, squalor, and poverty have produced complete stagnation. Something has been omitted, and it is speedily discovered to be Government by party.

> Introduce that great and glorious element—at once the bulwark and foundation of England's greatness, and all will be well. . . Inexperienced civilians will govern your army and your navy. . . and while grouse is shot and foxes worried to death the legislative action of the country will be at a standstill.

With which parting shot and a short finale in which there is another flourish of "Rule Britannia," the curtain falls. Miss McIntosh as the herione was rather too nervous to do herself full justice, nor were Messrs. Denny and Le Hay yet able to make all they probably will do of the parts of the Wise Men. But Mr. Barrington as the King was most laughter-provoking, Messrs. Kenningham and Fische and Miss Brandram sang well, and Misses Owen and Florence Perry were excellent as the two demure damsels. So splendidly has the opera been placed on the stage that at the end of the performance there was a special and well merited call for Mr. Charles Harris and Mr. D'Oyly Carte.

MR. H. M. STANLEY AND WALES.

MR. H. M. STANLEY, in at interview with a correspondent of the *Western Mail*, suggested a rather unexpected panacea for the industrial depression at present existing in South Wales:—

"Why go on bewailing the slackness of trade and the poverty which appears to be threatening Wales, more particularly this portion of it, when if Welshmen were to put their heads and means together they could secure a market which might become exclusively adapted for them? There is now a grand market open to them in East Africa, and if there were half-a-dozen Welsh Mackinnons South Wales might secure the whole of the East African Company's shares, which are now offered to the Government at half price. Possessed of these shares and their charter, Welshmen would inherit a vast territory, 750,000 square miles in extent, and an expansive market outside, stretching from Khartoum in the north to Lake Tanganyika in the south, and from Mombasa east as far as the Congo River, something like three millions of square miles, in which they could have no competitors in iron and tinworks. There is not a family which they could not supply with something manufactured in South Wales. You complain that trade is dull and that there is no work, that your American market has been ruined, that colieries and foundaries and tinworks are shutting down, and that you anticipate greater discontent than has yet been exhibited. Well, if South Wales wishes for a new market, and Welshman want work, here is your chance, by which you can effect an immediate sale of £1,000,000 worth of iron rails, iron bridges, and machinery, and another £1,000,000 worth in steamers, barges, boats, saw-mills, iron tools, and tin-plates, besides the coal that will be required. If the order for such things were distributed over all Britain, Wales would scarcely feel the benefit accruing from it; but if they were confined to South Wales there is not a town in this part of the Principality but would immediately feel a stimulus and become more encouraged—the foundaries, tinworks, and collieries especially. There is no novelty in the idea, but only in the particular form in which it is given, and it is only your constant reference to Welsh necessities which evokes it. Great Britain has been founding colonies and establishing markets for the principal benefit of Great Britain ever since Elizabeth's reign. America, India, South Africa, and Australia are the results. Well, I propose that South Wales imitate her example and that of France and Germany in Africa, Madagascar, Algiers, Tunis, Siam, and Samoa, and establish a special market for Welsh manufactures and products and wares in East Africa. The British East Africa Company's shares are in the market, and as cheap, probably, as they ever will be. Let South Wales buy them up, and reconstitute the Company on a firmer and broader, I might say, a national, basis for the profit and special benefit of South Wales. Let your iron foundries, which produce all kinds of iron-work, club together, and undertake to furnish all the rails, engines, carriages, and bridges to the amount of the material required for the Mombasa and Victoria Nyanza Railway, and take its equivalent in shares. Let your tinplate works and colliery proprietors and workmen buy up shares to pay for the construction of the railway, and let your Cardiff, Swansea, Newport, and Neath merchants and moneyed men assist also; for when the railway is in operation every investor will surely derive benefit from the proceeds of the railway, but from the immense market and trade of the country which South Wales will have under its special control. That is the way little Belgium secured the Congo State as a Belgium market, and I cannot see why little Wales cannot secure a special market of her own. If Belgium is not a suffcient example there is little Holland with her Japanese market, and there is little Portugal with her Mozambique and Angola territories, and there is South Africa with its Mashonaland and Zambesia. East Africa is as open to Welshmen as it was to Scotchmen. The Scotchmen failed because they undertook to do more than their means would allow. Let Welshmen that but do as Belgium did—*viz.*, raise sufficient capital for the whole undertaking, the railway and commercial enterprise combined, and Welshmen will then see that their market will be as valuable as any, and productive to Wales of a constant and increasing demand for their particular manufactures, and that they need no longer wring their hands because employment was scarce and trade was dull."

IN his Introductory Essay to "The Pirate," in Mr. Nimmo's beautiful "Border Edition" of the Waverley Novels, Mr. Andrew Lang speaks of the peculiar interest for him of the circumstances under which this famous romance of Zetland was composed in the early autumn of 1821. He has, he tells us, many times "scribbled at the old bureau" whereon Sir Walter worked at this novel, and sat in summer weather beneath the great tree on the lawn where Erskine used to read the fresh chapters to Lockhart and his wife, while the burn murmured by from the Rhymer's Glen. So little altered (he adds) is the cottage at Chiefswood by the addition of a gabled wing in the same red stone as the older portion, so charmed a quiet has the place in the shelter of Erldon Hill, that there one can readily beget the golden time again, and think oneself back in the day when "Mustard" and "Spice," running down the shady glen, might herald the coming of the Sheriff himself. The "great tree" at Chiefswood, Mr. Lang tells us, is "living yet."

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MUSIC, EMOTION, AND MORALS.

Among the many who attended the recent Parliament of Religions at Chicago, and were warmly received on the other side of the Atlantic, the Rev. H. R. Haweis was conspicuous. His portrait figured in many journals, and if the likenesses were none too flattering, the Press made up by reporting his observations at great length. Papers to hand contain the full text of the lecture he delivered under the above title. Having spoken of the Victoria, or star-spangled banner age as the golden one of music, Mr. Haweis said: -Music is the only living, growing art. All other arts have been discovered. An art is not a growing art when all its elements have been discovered. You paint now and you combine the discoveries of the past; you discover nothing; you build now and you combine the researches and the experience of the past; but you cannot paint better than Raphael; you cannot build more beautiful cathedrals than the cathedrals of the middle ages; but music is still a growing art. Up to recently everything in music had not been explored. I say we are in the golden age of music, because we can almost within the memory of a man reach hands with Mozart, Beethoven, and Wagner. We place their heads upon pedestals side by side with Raphael and with Michel Angelo, yet we have no clear idea of the connection between the art of music and morals, although we acknowledge great men like Beethoven along with the great sculptors, poets, and painters. Now let me tell you that you have no business to spend much time or money or interest upon any subject unless you can make out a connection between the subject and morals and conduct and life; unless you can give an art or occupation a particular ethical and moral basis. You do spend a great deal of money upon music.- You pay fabulous prices to engage gigantic orchestras, you give a great deal of your own time to music; it lays hold of you, it fascinates and enslaves you, yet perhaps you have to confess to yourself that you have no real idea of the connection between music and the conduct of life. An Italian professor said to me the other day, "Pray, what is the connection between music and morals?" He then began to scoff a little at the idea that music was anything but a pleasant way of whiling away a little time, but he had no idea that there was any connection between music and the conduct of life.

THE LECTURER'S REASONING.

Now if, after to-day, any one asks you what is the connection between music and morals, I will give it to you in a nutshell. This is the connection: Music is the language of emotion. I suppose you all admit that music has an extraordinary power over your feelings, and therefore music is connected with emotion. Emotion is connected with thought. Some kind of feeling or emotion underlies all thought which from moment to moment flits through your mind. Therefore music is connected with thought. Thought is connected with action. Most people think before they act—or are supposed to, at any rate, and I must give you the benefit of of the doubt. Thought is connected with action, action deals with conduct, and the sphere of conduct is connected with morals. Therefore, ladies and gentlemen, if music is connected with emotion, and emotion is connected with thought, and thought is connected with action, and action is connected with the sphere of conduct, or with morals, things which are connected by the same must be connected with one another, and, therefore, music must be connected with morals. Now the real reason, the cogent reason why we have coupled all these three words—music, emotion, moral,—together, is because emotion is coupled with morals. You will all admit that if your emotions or feelings were always wisely directed, life would be more free from the disorders which disturb us. The great disorders of our age come not from the possession of emotional feeling, but from its abuse, its misdirection and the bad use of it. Once discipline your emotions, once get a good quantity of that steam power which we call feeling or emotion, and drive it in the right channel, and life becomes noble, fertile, and harmonious. Well, then, if there is this close connection between emotion or feeling and the life, conduct, or morals, what the connection between emotion and morals is, that also must be the character of the connection between music which is the art medium of emotion and morals. Continuing he asked:—Why has emotion or feeling got a bad name? Because emotion is so often misdirected, so often wasted, so often stands for mere gush without sincerity; it has no tendency to pass on into action. Hence the ladies in Dickens who are carried home in a flood of tears and a sedan chair are those who have the power of turning on the water works at any moment. "Tears, idle tears." Tears which fall easily and for no adequate cause. We do not respect them, but there is no genuine emotion at their back. There are men who will swear to you eternal friendships. You would think these men's feelings were at the boiling point, but when you ask them to back their emotion with 100dols. you find that their emotion is of no use whatever. That is the reason why emotion has got a bad name. But believe me, nothing good and true was ever carried out in this world without emotion. The power of emotion, aye, of emotion through music, on politics and patriotism; the power of emotion, aye, emotion through music upon religions and morals—that, in a nutshell, will be the reminder of my discourse.

PATRIOTIC SONGS.

Why, I remember in the great civil war that Mr. Lincoln said that Henry Ward Beecher was the greatest motive power he had in the north. And why? Because he would go into a meeting packed with southerners or with the advocates of slavery and disunion, and leave that meeting ranting and roaring for the liberation of the slaves and the preservation of the union. That was the power of emotion. And I remember very well, because I was in Italy at the time, how when Garibaldi came there for the last time—that was the third or fourth time he had come over at intervals to engage his people in his great fight for the freedom of Italy—he devoted his life to that mission—that he fired his people with patriotism, and it was nothing but the steam power of feeling and emotion which carried that great revolution for a united Italy. It may be true that Victor Emmanuel was the brain and gave it its constitutional element, but it was Garibaldi who aroused the great emotional feeling and Italy became united because he lived and fought and fell. And now the connection between the national music and emotion. There has never been a great crisis in a nation's history without some appropriate air, some appropriate march, which has been the voiceless emotion of the people. I remember Garibaldi's hymn. It expresses the essence of the Italian movement. Look at all your patriotic songs. The feeling and action of a country passes into music. It is the power of emotion through music upon politics and patriotism. I remember when Wagner, as a very young man, came over to England and studied our national anthems. He said that the whole of the British character lay in the first two bars of "Rule Britannia." It means get out of the way; make room for me. It is John Bull elbowing through the crowd. And so your "Star-Spangled Banner" has kindled so much unity and patriotism. The profoundly religious nature of the Germans comes forth in their patriot hymn, "God Save the Emperor," Our "God Save the Queen" strikes the same note in a different way as "Rule Britannia"—that is, in the same spirit as "Get out of my way," which is enshrined in the British national anthem. This shows the connection between emotion and music in politics and patriotism. It throws a great light upon the wisdom of that statesman who said:—"Let who will make the laws of a people; let me make their national songs.' It is impossible with this motto, "Music, Emotion, and Religion," for my text, to exclude the consideration of the effect of music upon religion. I read that our Lord and His disciples, at a time when all words failed them and when their hearts were heavy, when all had been said and all had been done at that last supper, I read that, after they had sung a hymn, our Lord and the disciples went out into the Mount of Olives. After Paul and Silas had been beaten and thrust into a noisome dungeon, they forgot their pain and humiliation and sang songs, spiritual psalms, in the night, and the prisoners heard them. I read in the history of the Christian Church, when the great creative and adaptive genius of Rome took possession of that mighty spiritual movement and proceeded to evangelise the Roman Empire, that St. Ambrose, Bishop of Milan, in the third century, collected the Greek modes and adapted certain of them for the Christian churches, and that these scales were afterwards revived by the great Pope Gregory, who gave the Christian Church the Gregorian chants, the first elements of emotion interpreted by music which appeared in the Christian Church.

MUSIC AND RELIGION.

It is difficult for us to over-estimate the power of those crude scales, although they seem harsh to our ears. It is difficult to realise the effect produced by Augustine and his monks when they landed in Great Britain chanting the ancient Gregorian chants. When the King gave his partial adherence to the mission of Augustine, the saint turned from the king and directed his course toward Canterbury, where he was to be the first Christian Archbishop. I shall remind you of both the passive and active functions of the Christian Church—passive when the people sat still and heard sweet anthems; active when they broke out into hymns of praise. Shall I tell you of the great comfort which the Church owes to Luther, who stood up in his carriage as he approached the city of Worms and sang his hymn, "Ein fester Burg ist unser Gott?" Shall I tell you of others who have solaced their hours of solitude by singing hymns and spiritual psalms, and how at times hymn-singing in the church was almost all the religion that the people had. The poor Lollards, when afraid of preaching their doctrine, still sang, and throughout the country the poor and uneducated people, if they could not understand the subtleties of theological doctrine, still could sing praise and make melody in their hearts. Here let me speak a word to the clergy. Do make your services congregational, and do not let the organist "do" the people out of the hymns. Don't let him gallop them through with his trained choir. Remind him that he has his time with the anthems and the voluntaries and that when the hymns come it is the people's innings, and fair play is a jewel. Hymns have an enormous power in knitting together the religious elements of character. Emotion through music is a great power in vitalising and cementing and unifying the religious aspirations of a large mixed congregation. Modern music has been three or four hundred years in existence, and that is about the time that every art has taken to be thoroughly explored. After that, all its elements have been discovered; there is no more to be discovered, properly speaking, and all that remains is to apply it to the use, consolation, and elevation of mankind. We have reached that era of music, we are living in the "golden age." It is difficult to imagine anything more complicated than Wagner's score of "Parsifal," or the score of the "Trilogy." We have all these wondrous resources of the sound art placed at the disposal of humanity for the first time. But there is a boundless future in store for music. We have not half explored its powers of good. I say let the people have bands. Cultivate music in the home; harmonize crowds with music. Let it be more and more the solace and burden lifter of humanity; and, above all, let us learn that music is not only a consolation, it not only has the power of expressing emotion, of exciting emotion, but also the power of disciplining, controlling, and purifying emotion. When you listen to a great symphony of Beethoven you undergo a process of divine restraint. Music is an immortal benefactor because it illustrates the law of emotional restraint. There is a great future for music. Let it be noble and it will also be restrained. When you listen to a symphony by Beethoven you place yourselves in the hands of a great master. You hold your breath in one place and let it out in another: you have now to give way in one place and then you have to expand in another; it strikes the whole gamut of human feeling from glow and warmth down to severe exposure and restraint. Musical sound provides a diagram for the discipline, control, and purification of the emotions. Music is the most spiritual and latest born of the arts in this most material and sceptical age; it is not only a consolation, but a kind of ministering angel in the heart, but it lifts us up and reminds us and restores in us the sublime consciousness of our own immortality.

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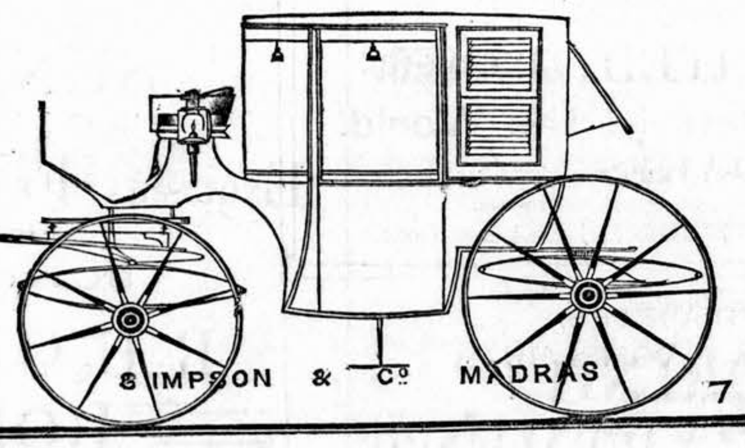

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Printed and published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.; Messrs. KEYMER & Co., 1, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.